

FDR VOWS DESTRUCTION OF AXES; SOVIETS TAKE ZENKOV, VITAL BASE

ALP Is United on Haskell Candidacy

By Sender Garlin

The American Labor Party yesterday withdrew Joseph V. O'Leary as its candidate for Lieutenant Governor in favor of Lt. Gen. William N. Haskell, the Democratic nominee. Gen. Haskell thus becomes the joint candidate of the Democratic and American Labor Parties.

Hull Evasive On Welles' Resignation

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull returned from Quebec today in a talkative mood, except on the one subject on which Washington correspondents eagerly awaited comment: The reported resignation of Under-Secretary Sumner Welles under pressure from Hull.

But what Hull did say at a late afternoon press conference tended to confirm reports that Welles has been forced to resign.

According to these reports, Welles will be replaced by Assistant Secretary Breckinridge Long, and European political adviser James Clement Duff will be moved up to Long's spot.

Both Duff and Long are purported to have strong anti-Soviet views, while Welles is known as a leading advocate of improved relations with the Soviet Union.

After a little sparring around, Hull was asked whether it was true that he had gone to President Roosevelt and said that he would resign unless Welles were required to resign.

The Secretary of State replied that he never used that kind of language about any one at any time.

It was noted that he by no means denied that he had made this demand of the President. He referred simply to the kind of language used.

Then Hull added that he had nothing to say on the subject of Welles' resignation today.

It appeared to reporters that he distinctly emphasized the word "today."

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued on Page 6)

Counter-Probe by Mayor Under Way

By Harry Raymond

Asserting that public officials must be protected against misrepresentation, Mayor LaGuardia yesterday ordered Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands to make a complete and thorough investigation of "inferences and innuendoes" by the Hart-Cohen City Council Investigating

Committee that City Treasurer Almerindo Portifolio attended horse races in a city-owned car.

Findings of the counter-investigation, which the Mayor suggested should be climaxed by a public hearing, would, the Mayor said, decide "Mr. Portifolio's future usefulness as a public official in my administration."

LaGuardia ordered the counter-probe in a letter to Commissioner Herlands. In this letter the Mayor was critical of Committee Chairman Walter Hart's conduct of the committee's first hearing last Monday.

"The matter is very simple," the Mayor said. "The inference is left that Mr. Portifolio as late as last Saturday attended the horse races in a city car. My information is taken from news items in the daily papers."

"For instance, in the New York Times of yesterday, the question 'Mr. Portifolio, did you go to the races?' Answer: 'Never.' Question: 'Never?' Answer: 'Oh, yes, I went with my friend, Joe Di Giorgio.'"

(Continued on Page 3)

Lewis Re-entry Under Fire at AFL Convention

By Dorothy Loeb

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—John L. Lewis was roundly condemned up and down and across the floor of the New York State Federation of Labor convention today as delegates discussed a motion on his application for readmission into the AFL.

Even those who favored acceptance of the United Mine Workers, for their 500,000 members, denounced Lewis. John Doyle, state Painters Union official declared for example: "We all know that John L. Lewis will move heaven and earth to defeat the greatest leader this nation ever had." He referred to President Roosevelt.

Discussion on the Lewis resolution marked the second heated episode in the convention today. Earlier, in a tense session, a resolution endorsing Luigi Antonini's newly-formed, Pecora-Pope Committee for Italian-American Democracy and the Italian-American labor council, which Antonini still claims to head, was arbitrarily pushed through while speakers were still trying to get the floor against it.

An amendment, introduced by Jay Rubin, chairman of the New York Hotel Trades Council, to refer back the Antonini resolution gained such impressive support among delegates that the Federal Administration called Joseph Ryan, ILO "King" to come to the rescue. Even at that John McGarry, Resolutions Committee secretary, acting as chairman, did not let Rubin's amendment come to a vote. He arbitrarily called the question, refusing the floor to additional speakers, and declared it adopted. There was a substantial "no" vote.

The endorsement of Haskell by the ALP is regarded as a decisive factor in his campaign in view of the 400,000 votes which the ALP rolled up in the last gubernatorial campaign.

STATEMENT

"General Haskell's joint designation by the ALP and the Democratic Party," the ALP officers said yesterday in withdrawing Mr. O'Leary, "assures unity of the New Deal forces in President Roosevelt's home state."

"This will be an unbeatable coalition of labor and liberal voters," they added, "which guarantees General Haskell's election as a prelude to a New Deal victory in the crucial elections of 1944."

"The Labor Party nominating convention last Saturday viewed the election of a lieutenant governor as a curtain-raiser to the 1944 elections."

"Difficult problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation face the people of New York State in the post-war period. General Has-

(Continued on Page 6)

Ohio AFL Backs FDR for 4th Term

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The 59th annual convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor today went on record "in full support of Franklin D. Roosevelt for a fourth term," and called on "all labor and patriotic organizations of Ohio to campaign in his behalf."

The convention condemned without reservation all expressions of anti-Semitism as well as other forms of racial and religious prejudices and recognized that "Hitlerite propaganda" of anti-Semitism "has increased within our own country and state, even confusing and affecting some of our own members."

President William Green, addressing the convention today, told the delegates that "we of labor are thinking of one thing—the winning of the war until the Axis nations surrender unconditionally."

He reiterated the unconditional nature of labor's no-strike pledge.

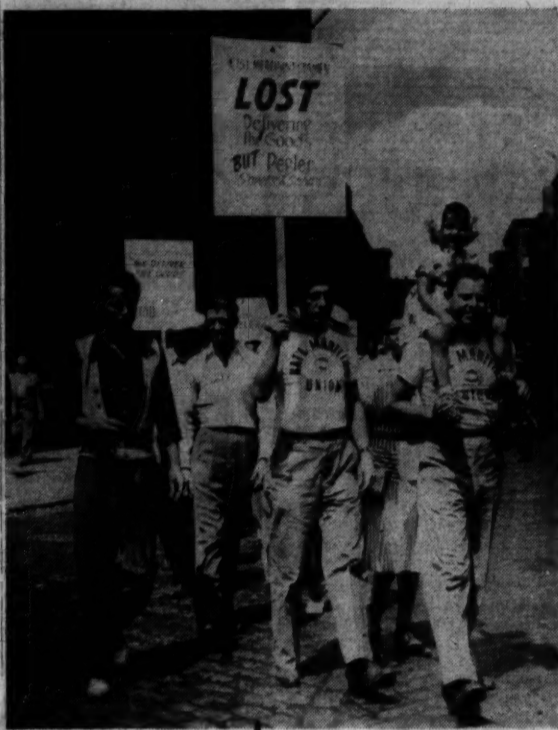
HIT CONNALLY ACT

Speaking extemporaneously, the AFL chief attacked the Connally-Smith act on two scores:

1. That it is an attempt to establish slave labor in a democracy while we are at war to get rid of

(Continued on Page 5)

Picketing Pegler



These four veteran mariners, members of the National Maritime Union are part of the permanent picket line at the World-Telegram Building here protesting against Westbrook Pegler's vicious attacks upon American seamen and labor generally. Shown at the extreme right is Jerome Goldstein, who has been tormented while "keeping 'Em Sailing.'" Seated on his shoulders is his little girl, Madeline.

FDR Report Cites Vast Invasion Arms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The United States is pouring into England the munitions of war which can and should be used in the speedy opening of a Second Front across the British Channel.

This fact is an outstanding highlight in the latest lend-lease report which President Roosevelt assured the peoples of Axis-occupied countries that it is the goal of the United Nations to permit them "to create a free political life of their own choosing and to attain economic security."

"The people of Axis-controlled areas may be assured that when they agree to unconditional surrender they will not be trading Axis despotism for rule under the United Nations," the President declared. Except for the responsible fascist leaders he said the people of the Axis need not fear surrender to the United Nations.

The report which the President transmitted to Congress showed that lend-lease supplies to Great Britain have more than doubled in the past six months while supplies to the Soviet Union have dropped sharply.

A partial explanation of the drop in the dollar value of goods shipped to the Soviet Union is offered in the report which states that the Soviet Union is asking for more and more food.

No explanation is offered for the dramatic increase in ship-

(Continued on Page 6)

UAW Head Orders Plane Strike End

JOHNSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 25 (UP).—Despite a threat of drastic action by the War Labor Board, United Automobile Workers of America strikers at the Brewster Aeronautical Plant in Johnsville went to New York today to urge employees at the company's Long Island City and Newark, N. J., plants to join the three-day old strike.

Officials of Local 365, UAW headed by President Thomas De Lorenzo, said they would ask for sympathy action despite the WLB's demand for an immediate resumption of work.

Shortly before the strikers' delegation was to attend a mass meeting of 8,000 workers at Long Island City, R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW (CIO) directed Le Lorenzo to end the strike at once.

[The I. L. C. meeting voted to

(Continued on Page 4)

Nazi Attack Fails to Halt Donets Sweep

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

LONDON, Aug. 25 (UP).—Advancing steadily in the face of strong German resistance, the Red Army captured more than 60 towns and villages northwest of Kharkov today, including Zenkov on the Kharkov-Konotop highway, a special Soviet communiqué said tonight.

It was revealed that for days the Germans, strengthened by reserves, had been putting up a desperate fight and that the important base of Akhtyrka, 23 miles east-northeast of Zenkov, had changed hands several times since the Red Army captured it Aug. 11.

The Red Army has now taken Akhtyrka by storm, the communiqué said, and in their 23-mile advance to Zenkov they were headed toward the Sula River—a possible German defense line—and the Kremenchug-Konotop railroad about 40 miles to the west.

DONETS DRIVE GAINS

German reserves were sent into action also in the Donets Basin, but Soviet spokesmen were able to report fresh gains both south of Izyum and southwest of Voroshilovgrad in its double-threat drive to recapture the mines and factories which are now being used by the Germans.

The scale of fighting was shown by the notation in the special communiqué that 104 German tanks were disabled or destroyed and 85 planes shot down Tuesday alone. Several towns and villages were retaken during the day in the Basin, the special communiqué said, and launched two counter-attacks. But the Red Army forged ahead and

(Continued on Page 4)

U. S. Pilots Fire Big Italian Cruiser

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, No. Africa, Aug. 25 (UP).—American A-36 bombers have blown the stern of a big Italian cruiser and left it spouting flames in their most smashing success since going into action. It was announced to us as Wellingtons kept the railroads around Naples immobilized with a heavy pre-dawn raid on Torre Annunziata.

Other Allied fliers sweeping across the toe of Italy without opposition found no military targets other than an occasional truck column, as if to indicate the enemy was pulling up stakes in that vulnerable extremity of Europe.

Simultaneously, Gen. Henri Giraud's Chief of Staff, Gen. Alphonse Expeditionary Force based in Africa that "tomorrow (that is, in the near future) side by side with our American allies who have given us this equipment we will cross the sea—we will deliver an assault on Fortress Europe."

"Tomorrow will fall upon us the greatest of missions," Juin said. "France awaits us!"

(Continued on Page 6)

Hints Great Blow at Foe in Ottawa Talk

OTTAWA, Aug. 25 (UP).—President Roosevelt said today that the military destruction of Germany, Japan and Italy was planned at the Quebec conference and that if the Axis powers knew what was in store for them they would realize it is better to surrender now.

"If Hitler and his generals had known our plans they would have realized that discretion is still the better part of valor and that surrender would pay them better now than later."

The President's appearance here touched off a general, decorative holiday and the streets were jammed all day as Canadians sought a glimpse of the Chief Executive and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King as they toured the city, visiting Mackenzie King's summer home and lunching at the residence of the Earl of Athlone, Canadian Governor General.

The President upheld the military strategy of his chiefs of staff in dealing with the enemy in the North Pacific. He recalled Japan's "great to do" when it occupied some islands in the Aleutians.

HITS PACIFIC FIRSTERS

"I regret to say that some Americans and some Canadians—for political purposes chiefly—wished our governments to withdraw from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean campaigns and divert all our vast strength to the removal of the Japanese from a few rocky specks in the Aleutians," he said.

"Today our wiser counsels have maintained our efforts in the Atlantic and the southwest Pacific with ever-growing contributions; and in the northwest Pacific a relatively small campaign has been assisted by the Japanese themselves in the elimination of the last Japanese from Alaska and Zikula. We have been told that the Japanese never surrender; their headlong retreat satisfies us just as well."

Mr. Roosevelt said that the Quebec conference arrived at certain definite conclusions.

"Of course, I am not at liberty to disclose just what these conclusions are," he added, "but in due time, we shall communicate the secret information of the Quebec conference to Germany, Italy and Japan. We shall communicate this information to our enemies in the only language their twisted minds seem capable of understanding."

SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME

A moment earlier, the President declared that the Quebec conference had "talked constructively of our common purposes in this war—of our determination to achieve victory in the shortest possible time—of our essential cooperation with our great and brave fighting allies."

Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly stressed the unanimity among the United Nations, possibly to offset recent reports that the U.S.S.R. was dissatisfied with Anglo-American policies.

Striking with bitterness at those who criticize the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms as non-sensical because they are unattainable, Mr. Roosevelt said that "absolute victory" would spell worldwide improvement and tremendous strides toward "freedom from want."

"Surely by unanimous action in driving out the outlaws and keeping them under heel forever, we can attain a freedom from fear of violence," he said, and the crowd spread out through the green meadow that fronts the stately parliament buildings roared its approval.

He stressed that absolute victory in this war will give greater opportunities to the world because the winning of the war in itself is proving that concerted action can accomplish things.

He paid particular tribute to Canada's part in the war and referred to Prime Minister King as "my old friend."

Signifying how the people of Ontario regarded Mr. Roosevelt's visit the giant carillon in the peace tower in the center of the parliament group of buildings was played for the first time since the war.

When Mr. Roosevelt's car started up Parliament Hill the bells started pealing the Star Spangled Banner. The crowd grew by the second thousands waving American flags and shouting when the phaeos went by.

(Continued on Page 6)

Headline	Page
VETERAN COMMANDER	2
On the Bombing of Italy	2
BOB THOMPSON	3
Is Coming Home	3
THE FALL OF PARIS	4
By Ilya Ehrenburg	4
STORY BEHIND BREWSTER	5
Plane Strike	5
THE LOW DOWN	6
By Not Low	6
CONSTANT READER	7
By Sender Garlin	7
FILM FRONT	7
By David Platt	7
HITLER-HELD COUNTRIES	7
Alert to Short Wave	7
THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH	8
Editorial of the Day	8

Read the
DAILY WORKER
Every Day

Bomb Pattern in Italy

By a Veteran Commander

ALLIED bombers in considerable force are bombing southern Italy. The pattern of the bombings is such that it suggests that the Allied Command is trying to isolate the part of Italy south of the Naples-Foggia line from the rest and to soften it up for invasion.

On the War Fronts

Now look at the map of the Mediterranean area and figure out whether or not this is a logical move for an attack on the southern defenses of Fortress Europe, i.e. on the Brenner glacis which is the part of Italy north of the Po. Hardly so because in case of success it would yield only a restricted place d'armes at the end of a long and awkward "causage," some 500 miles long and not much more than 100 miles wide up which Allied armies would have to march to the Po.

What then might be the other reason for the creation of such a pattern? Probably the conquest of a bridge between Sicily and the Yugoslav shore of the Adriatic. Over this bridge forces could be poured into the Balkans through the ports of Dubrovnik and Splet (Spalato).

This is only a supposition, but it does make some sense. Furthermore, it seems to be supported by the fact that Turkey is raising its voice more and more brazenly, claiming the right to play a part in the "post-war order" in the form of "maintaining order" with its troops. This Turkish cheek can have only one explanation: the Turks feel that the war is coming closer to their borders. This would be the case if Allied troops crossed southern Italy into Yugoslavia.

THERE is not much specific news of the Red Army offensive on the southern front, except that in some sectors sizeable advances have been scored.

The Germans are fleeing in the sector immediately southwest of Kharkov which, by the way, does not in the least indicate that they are beginning to crack. The fall of Kharkov has made their salient here absolutely useless and they, of course, are trying to get out of it as quickly as they can. Now, a hurried retreat in a defensive battle often degenerates into a local panic which should not be considered as indicative of a general break in enemy morale and fighting ability.

There is no doubt that the Germans are rallying and will fight like hell on the approaches to the line Kenotop-Poltava-Lozovaya-Stalino.

As to the breakthrough by Soviet troops east of Stalin, quick progress cannot be expected there. Everyone who has seen the Donets industrial area knows what a mare's nest it can be. This is going to be a hard, long and costly battle for the Red Army.

It can be expected that Meref, Budy, Liubotin and Valiki will fall soon, but the sectors to watch are those near Sumy and in front of Poltava. These sectors will determine the strategic shape of things to come in 1943. We have to look for such things on the Eastern Front once more, for Quebec told us nothing whatsoever.

Soviet Tie Hailed By Uruguay Leader

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MONTVIDEO, Aug. 25. — Uruguay's decision to reestablish relations with the Soviet Union is no more than recognition of the popular will, and an acknowledgement that the USSR is defending the front ranks of civilization, said the Minister of Foreign Relations, Jose Serrato, here on Aug. 10.

The declaration came in the form of an interview with the editor of the Russian daily newspaper Ruskaya Argentinina who was received at the minister's offices, Jose Serrato who is a former president of Uruguay.

How have the Uruguayan people received the news of the renewal of diplomatic relations with Russia, the foreign minister was asked?

He replied: "Because of their warm support to the cause of the Allied nations who fight against the powers of the Axis, the people of Uruguay have received with great pleasure the renewal of relations with Russia, contributing with exemplary heroism to defeat Nazi-fascist barbarism."

"The attitude of our people is an affirmation of the most determined will to contribute to the victory of civilization over the ruthless aggressors. It affects me personally because I recall that it was under my presidency, during the years 1923-27, that relations with the Soviet Union were established. Hence my total identification with the action just taken by the Government."

What motives originated this decision of the Government of Uruguay?

The impressive Soviet resistance to the Brown invasion moved the Uruguayan people. Apart from the substantial differences between the political regimes of Uruguay and Russia, the Uruguayan people admired the heroism, devotion, and will of the multitudes of the Soviet Union in the dramatic hour of decision and trial in the face of the barbarian enemy.

"Public opinion showed itself then in favor of renewing relations with the Soviet Republic. . . . Eminent citizens of the Republic headed the request to reestablish the interrupted relations. The present President of the Republic, Dr. Juan Jose Amezcua, during his electoral campaign did justice to the people of the USSR. On my side, as president of Committees for the Candidacy of Amezcua, also exalted the heroic endeavor of the Soviet nation."

"The wide and memorable triumph of the presidential candidacy

of Dr. Amezcua in the elections of November 29, 1942, sealed by the incontestable, overwhelming will of the people showed the solidarity of the Uruguayan spirit with the nations who fight the Axis. . . . Our officials, therefore, did nothing but express the mandate of the people. . . ."

"To win the peace from the Polish point of view," says Lampe "is to restore the Polish state on such a basis, and with the support of such international alliances, which would secure us against any new dangers to our national existence on the part of German imperialism, to prevent our state from ever again becoming a tool, or toy, of foreign imperialists and, as a result, their booty."

"Therefore there must be no leniency in our attitude towards the activities of various Polish pro-fascist groups and groupings in emigration which are already speculating on the future of Poland in league with the remnants of Munichism in Britain, with isolationists and other reactionary cliques in the United States, and with the anti-democratic emigre elements in the enslaved countries of Europe."

COLLABORATION VITAL

"The question as to what will be Poland's position in post-war Europe is a question that will determine our whole future. . . . The official position of the Polish Government in London found expression in an agreement with the Czechoslovak Government on a future Czechoslovak-Polish Confederation."

Close collaboration, alliance, federation or other form of association with other states may become a leap

into a beautiful future if directed towards security, peace, and freedom for extending democracy and ensuring and speeding up economic and social progress."

"But the desire for federation may reflect also tendencies toward a repetition on a greater scale of past mistakes, towards the conservation of anti-democratic forms and institutions, towards new inter-state conflicts."

Austro-Hungary, for example, was a kind of federative state, yet hardly anyone will insist that this union served the cause of peace, the cause of democracy and progress. The existence of this union was a harmful anachronism, and its liquidation was indisputable progress."

"And we would be obliged to regard every attempt to form some new federation on the model of the Austro-Hungarian union as a reactionary attempt which would be harmful, and incapable of realization."

"Nevertheless dreams of the formation in the center of Europe of a new counterpart of the deceased Austro-Hungary do arise in some heads. According to these plans, Poland is to play first fiddle in this scheme."

"In Mysol Polska, the organ of the fascist National Democratic group of Bielecki in London, one may find the following enlightenment on the question of the post-war organization of our state: A building resting on Breslau, Prague, Bratislava, Budapest, Lvov, and Vilnius will be a solid, logical and strong edifice."

"During the last war there was the conception which advocated the transformation of Austro-Hungary into Austro-Hungary-Poland. This abortive product of the political imagination of the Austrophile Polish conservatives never had any chance."

"Today, with certain 'modifications' it is proposed as the newest 'Polish idea.' Poland as conceived by

British Papers Urge Parley With Soviets

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

First dispatches from leading British newspapers yesterday indicated great reserve toward the Quebec conference and increasing pressure for the adjustment of the Allied timetable to conform with the progress of the Red Army.

Undoubtedly reflecting the questioning atmosphere in London, leading British newspapers such as the Times and of Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard insisted that the Quebec decisions must result in coordination with the Red Army's drive, and demanded conferences among the war leaders of the United States, Great Britain and the USSR not only for a "fully-coordinated strategic plan" but "also an agreement on broad lines for the political future of a liberated Europe."

The Times declared that "decisions affecting the war in Europe are required to be accurately coordinated with the Russian plans. . . ."

BRUNT OF BATTLE

A meeting of the leaders of the British Empire and the United States with Marshal Stalin and his advisers, the Times continued "becomes more necessary with every day that brings the victory in Europe nearer."

"Such a meeting is projected in an announce-

ment from Quebec; it is to be hoped that it will not be much longer delayed and will result not only in a fully coordinated strategic plan but also in an agreement on broad lines for the political future of a liberated Europe."

The Evening Standard says quite bluntly that "the Allied leaders at Quebec should proceed at once to call the Kremlin for a military and political conference at a time and place most convenient to the Ally still bearing the brunt of the battle."

"To end even the appearance of differences between Russia and the West is vital to the Allied victory," Lord Beaverbrook's paper insists. "This is a characteristic of the British press, which apparently is not taking anything at Quebec for granted."

It will be recalled that from yesterday's Daily Worker, that the leading British papers featured the Soviet victory at Kharkov as a signal for second front action.

Much of this news about the British public's attitude toward the war and the Quebec decisions is not reaching the United States at it should. The New York Times for example dropped its Tuesday report of British press comment on Kharkov from the later editions of the paper.

Soviet Citizens Hail Rehabilitation

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 25. — The first document disclosing the post-war rehabilitation plans of the Soviet Government published today in Moscow newspapers received the unanimous approval of the man in the street.

Published on the same page with the war communique and the statement of the Soviet Information Bureau on Nazi losses during the past six weeks of the Soviet offensive, it emphasizes the fact that although there are many trying and grim battles ahead, the crucial point has been passed.

The Soviet people have the confidence, strength and energy to attend the urgent problems of rehabilitation in the one-time prosperous regions and districts ravaged and laid waste by the Nazi hordes, while simultaneously increasing pressure at the front.

This spirit and determination finds expression in the slogan advanced by Pravda, calling upon the entire Soviet people to give a helping hand to the inhabitants of the liberated districts to rapidly restore their health and homes.

Special mention should be made of child welfare, and the measures outlined in the decision show that everything has been done to protect the younger generation who have suffered from the ravages of the war.

Today, under the protection of the Red Army, the first rehabilitation scheme affecting an area of half a million kilometers is being put into practice.

Soviet Journal Flays Anti-USSR Cliques

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UP).—The information bulletin of the Soviet Embassy today printed an article charging that "anti-democratic and semi-fascist" elements are striving to prevent Soviet participation in post war world organization by promoting "fantastic plans . . . obviously hostile to the Soviet Union."

The article, reprinted from the semi-monthly Moscow periodical "War and the Working Class," said that "every right-minded person understands that one of the leading roles in the organization of post war Europe, and of the whole world, will belong to the USSR, the largest continental power, which in the course of war has displayed its state and military might."

It said the groups involved "are doing everything they can to stir up troubled waters, playing into the hands of Hitler and his associates, helping to split the camp of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition."

"They have developed feverish activity, circulating such worn-out bogeys as the threat of 'bohshevization,' inventing and placing before their readers dozens of plans for the reconstruction of Europe hostile to the USSR," it said.

"The article was especially critical of 'Polish public figures who are particularly rabid supporters' of a plan for creating a post war Europe 'divided into various federal units, confederations and regional blocs of states.'"

"An attentive scrutiny of these plans immediately and completely gives away the imperialist intent of the Polish gentry," it said, adding that "it is not hard to see that the plans of this Federation, to be ostensibly formed for combating the possible aggression by Germany in

the future, are, and by no means least of all, leveled against the Soviet Union."

It said plans for the establishment of an east European Federation "hostile to the Soviet Union can be built up, but only with the renunciation of the necessity for friendship and collaboration between the USSR and the Allies in the post-war period as the price of departure, only if the renunciation of the Anglo-Soviet (20-year) treaty be considered."

"Honest supporters of the Anglo-Soviet treaty cannot uphold post-war plans hostile to the Soviet Union and Great Britain, or hostile to even one of these countries."

French Committee Recognition Seen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UP).—The United States, Great Britain, China and several Latin American nations are expected to recognize the French Committee of National Liberation soon, informed sources said today. (The Belgium Government-in-Exile also announced its recognition.)

The Declaration of Quebec of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill said an announcement by a number of Governments would be made in the latter part of this week.

AGAINST FRANCO AID

The Cuban delegate, Dr. Aldereguia, proposed a campaign to work for recognition of the legality of Republican Spain and for breaking relations with Franco, to agitate against sending aid to the Franco regime, to send an American juridical mission to Spain to study the prisoners' situation there and to set November 7 as an international anti-terror day for Spanish prisoners, to urge that democratic Spaniards be allowed to transfer to North Africa, and to declare against restoration of the monarchy and for aid in the reconquest of liberty in Spain.

A central American speaker urged the United States delegates to work for the withdrawal of Carlton J. H. Hayes as American ambassador to France Spain.

Many Spaniards repeatedly emphasized the Second Front as the way to Spain's liberation.

Trade unionists from the United States who are delegates to the Convention had a long conference with Lombardo Toledano and with Fidel Velazquez, discussing the efforts of the Latin American Confederation of workers for continental and world labor unity.

Report Malsky On Way to London

LONDON, Aug. 25 (UP).—Ivan Malsky, veteran Soviet ambassador to Great Britain, who recently was relieved of that post, is on his way back to London, it was revealed today.

Competent quarters believed discussions among the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain could be expected to be held, either in Moscow or in London, "before the leaves of autumn fall."

A Tehran dispatch said Malsky was there two days ago on a trip to London.

Soviet Press Carries Rickenbacker Report

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 25.—Today's Soviet press prominently carries Rickenbacker's official report on his trip to the USSR.

Appeasement Of Franco Hit at Mexico Parley

By Alfred Miller

(By Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25.—The Red Star criticism of the recent Hoare-Franco talks as a continuation of the disastrous appeasement policy was applauded here during the third day's session of the International Convention of Solidarity with the Spanish Republican Refugees.

The Convention sent the following cable to the Red Star in Moscow: "Our Convention is informed of your splendid documentary on the appeasement maneuvers around Franco, and sends gratitude. The comment fully corresponds to the spirit, desires and hopes of this Convention and the Spanish people promise to contribute to the unmasking and disintegration of the Blue Division and salute with veneration the great and unconquerable Red Army."

The famous Dr. Manuel Marquez, dean of the medical department of the University of Madrid, acting as chairman, insisted that there should be no reason now for certain democratic powers to consider Spanish anti-fascism something strange and the fascist regime as friendly.

URGENT FRANCO BREAK

Dr. Marquez demanded, first of all, that the Spanish Republic be considered one of the United Nations; second, that the Franco regime be considered by the United Nations as a unit of the Nazi-fascist bloc, proof of this being the presence of the Blue Division on the Eastern Front; third, that the strange situation of Mexico and the Soviet Union being the only nations that refuse to recognize Franco be put an end to, and that all the American nations, in logical consequence of the Rio de Janeiro Conference, break relations with Franco.

Dr. Marquez' proposal was unanimously adopted as a resolution of the Convention.

Among outstanding messages of greeting received today by the Convention were those sent by the transport workers of Buenos Aires; organized labor of San Jose, Costa Rica; and, from Hollywood, Paulette Goddard, John Garfield, Orson Welles, Groucho Marx, Phillippe Merivale, Julien Duvivier, William Dieterle, Dudley Nichols, Lion Feuchtwanger, Heinrich Mann, Ring Lardner, Dalton Trumbo and Franz Werfel, all promising continued support and profound friendship to the cause of Republican Spain.

Further pledges of support came from 500 prominent Americans who had signed a scroll which Dr. Edward Barsky presented in a solemn ceremony to the head of the Federation of Organizations of Aid to Republican Spain (FOARS). Prof. Jose Mancisidor. The latter, in reply, thanked Dr. Barsky and hailed the people of Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt—as people quite different from the crowd which at one time seized half of the territory of Mexico.

These words were used by Mr. Jinnah in addressing a vast gathering of 80,000 members of the Indian Muslim League which he leads. The meeting included 400 members of its Council and 1500 delegates from all over India.

These words are significant because they illustrate the growing unity of the Indian people in their struggle for freedom. Their significance lies in the fact they were spoken by Mr. Jinnah, the leader of 80,000,000 Moslems, about one-fifth of India's total population and the largest group after the Hindus.

BRITISH APOLOGISTS

The British apologists for the lack of self-government in India have mostly played upon the theme of Hindu-Muslim religious friction and the estrangement between the Moslems and the Congress as the main example of Indian disunity and alleged "unfitness" for self-government.

The claim was made that the removal of despotic rule meant a Hindu-Muslim civil war and the enslavement of the Moslems.

The movement towards Hindu-Muslim unity reflected in Mr. Jinnah's speech, therefore, could well be the decisive factor in obtaining that freedom for India which the ardent desires, and which is in line with the provisions of the Atlantic Charter—the war aim for which we Australians, and our Allies are fighting.

There are no doubt problems and ancient bitternesses to be overcome on the way to Moslem-Hindu unity. Here the Communist Party of India is playing an important part.

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Old Glory Over Messina



A native Italian of Messina, Sicily, is on hand to greet the first American troops entering the city, with the waving of the Stars and Stripes. Other Sicilians, overjoyed at the American victory, presented the soldiers with flags. (Seated in the jeep, but partly hidden by a civilian, is George Biddle of Philadelphia).

Australian C. P. Head Sees India Uniting

By L. L. Sharkey

National Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia

(This is a note on India published in the Australian newspaper The Tribune)

"Nobody will welcome it more than myself if Mr. Gandhi is now really willing to come to a settlement with the Moslem League. Let me tell you that will be the greatest day both for Hindus and Moslems."

"The British in resisting the (Indian) Congress say they are protecting the Indians. We say: 'Nothing of the kind. We don't believe that you love us. . . . Lord Linlithgow and Mr. Amery are puppets—a die-hard brand. The Moslem League and every other party are ignored. . . . So far as Moslem India is concerned our cup of bitterness is brimful.'"

These words were used by Mr. Jinnah in addressing a vast gathering of 80,000 members of the Indian Muslim League which he leads. The meeting included 400 members of its Council and 1500 delegates from all over India.

These words are significant because they illustrate the growing unity of the Indian people in their struggle for freedom. Their significance lies in the fact they were spoken by Mr. Jinnah, the leader of 80,000,000 Moslems, about one-fifth of India's total population and the largest group after the Hindus.

BRITISH APOLOGISTS

The British apologists for the lack of self-government in India have mostly played upon the theme of Hindu-Muslim religious friction and the estrangement between the Moslems and the Congress as the main example of Indian disunity and alleged "unfitness" for self-government.

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Food Chiefs on Spot in Gov't Report

Wickard, Jones Fail To Hush Up Key Data

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

(This is the first of three articles on the recent inter-departmental report on food production.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard and War Food Administrator Marvin Jones have been awfully jittery about the significant report on the food situation prepared by representatives of six Federal agencies.

The report was submitted to Wickard on July 31. And it was obviously his intention to keep it hush-hush as long as possible.

Then last week Samuel R. Bledsoe of the New York Times, who formerly held a high ranking post in the Agriculture Department and has many close official connections, broke the story with detailed quotations from the report.

HUSH-HUSH POLICY

It was only at this point that Wickard made public a summary of the report—together with a sharp reprimand to the inter-departmental committee on the ground that it "exceeded the authority given it."

And even then the Department of Agriculture took pains to keep the report from getting adequate publicity. Only one copy of the text of the report has been made available at the department for newspapermen. Those interested enough in quoting from the report have to wait in turn to make notes. This copy is mimeographed, and it is perfectly plain that it would have been inconvenient nobody if a few more copies were put off the machine.

THREE KEY POINTS

Three main conclusions stand out in the report:

First, that the food resources of all the United Nations should be considered as part of "an entire war food plan" to be developed in cooperation for the best interests of the war effort.

It follows from this that much greater efforts should be made to use the food resources of Latin America, North Africa and other areas.

Second, that nutrition should be given much more emphasis and that "the first purpose of a U. S. war food program must be to provide the necessary nutrients for the American to play his best part in the war effort."

Third, that American agriculture should be fully converted to the war effort by sharp curtailment of unessential crops, such as cotton and tobacco, by expansion of essential crops and by greater utilization of small farmers, available farm machinery and agricultural labor.

Because Wickard did not make readily available the full text of the report, it was relatively easy for many of the salient points to be obscured and distorted.

For example, the report states: "The United States has never been and cannot become the food basket of the United Nations."

This formulation may have been somewhat faulty. But the fact is that in most stories this sentence was torn out of the context. The report does not bolster the contention of the defeatist that the United States should take no responsibility for helping to feed the other United Nations and the peoples in re-occupied countries. On the contrary, it emphasizes United Nations cooperation to raise a maximum food supply.

Similarly torn out of the context was the point made in the report that "American civilian food needs should not be considered as left-overs to be satisfied after all other claims are met." The report emphasized the priority of the Armed Services and the United Nations for many foods. It was making the point that the feeding of our civilian population is important for the war, and that this problem should not be considered in a haphazard manner but as part of a world-wide food plan.

This does not mean, of course, that the report should be immune from criticism. Observers here felt that the emphasis on doing away with the parity price formula at this time is academic, and will stir up extraneous controversies which will not promote the war effort.

CIO PROPOSALS

Many of the recommendations in the report are by no means wholly new. Most of them were included in a report made a few months ago by the CIO's United Cannery and Agricultural Workers. Others have

been made by the National Farmers' Union and by the Congressional Committee to protect the consumer in its statement on food production. "But it is significant that the conclusions reached by several people's organizations have been essentially endorsed and buttressed with factual data by experts representing the Board of Economic Warfare, the State Department, Department of the Interior, Lend-Lease, the War Department and the Food Distribution Administration."

WICKARD'S RESISTANCE

By receiving the report with barely-concealed hostility, Wickard has certainly not encouraged a people's movement for all-out food production.

At the bottom of this attitude is a tendency on the part of Food Administrator Jones, Wickard and other officials to conciliate and appease the farm bloc elements which are strongly influenced by Herbert Hoover and other defeatists.

This tendency finds a number of recent reflections.

Paul Porter, former OPA rent administrator, lasted only a few weeks as Jones' principal assistant. Porter's resignation indicates that he felt unable to put across all-out food production policies.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Grover B. Hill is now Jones' main adviser and shares an office with Jones. Hill is a Texas cattle rancher, and is close to the interests which are hoarding cattle rather than selling them for food.

While unnecessary fat on hogs is a complete waste of corn feed, Jones has fought for ceilings so high that they encourage farmers to fatten up their hogs. He has also opposed the traditional practice of a graduated price so that after hogs reach their best weight farmers will get less per pound.

The appeasement trend in food production simply encourages the Hoovers and the Congressional farm bloc who were recently assailed by Senator Harley Kilgore of West Virginia for holding up our food program. And it prevents full mobilization of our food resources.

As Senator Kilgore pointed out, the Hoovers will attempt to make the most politically of the muddled food situation. And for the labor movement and all progressives, the food front therefore assumes added importance. In the fight against Hooverism in food policies, the recent food report by the inter-departmental committee is a real contribution. And its contents should be more widely known.

Counter-Probe Launched by LaGuardia

(Continued from Page 1)

who bought a horse. Then the New York Times continues, and the newspapers are my only source of information at this time, Mr. Cohen (secretary of the committee) learned over to ask the horse's name. Mr. Hart tried to shut this turn of the quiz, but Portolito identified the horse as Mettlesome. The horse won last Saturday at Belmont track, but this was not mentioned at the hearing.

"Then the testimony continues. Question: 'Did you go to the track in a city car?' Answer: 'I can't remember. There you have the slips. Why ask me. Whatever is in the slip is right.' There, according to newspaper reports, the questioning on race tracks ends."

BACK IN 1940

The Mayor stated bluntly he was not satisfied with Portolito's replies and added:

"The answer to the question 'Where you ever at a race track in a city car expected from officials of my administration is either yes or no.'"

The Mayor pointed out that anyone reading headlines and newspaper reports of the Monday hearing would get the impression that Portolito went to horse races in a city car as late as last Saturday and certainly since OPA gas regulations went into effect.

Commissioner Herlands was also designated by the Mayor to ascertain if Portolito had used a city car to go to golf courses after May 1942, after orders had been issued restricting the use of city cars.

(The Daily Worker pointed out on Tuesday that no evidence had been produced by the Hart-Cohen Committee showing that Treasurer Portolito ever went to the race track in a city car. Other charges of non-essential driving leveled by the committee against Portolito were dated 1940 and 1941.)

Bob's Coming Home--The Thompson's Talk of Future

By Ann Rivington

When they were told last week that Bob Thompson had got the Distinguished Service Cross, at least two people weren't a bit surprised. They were his wife and his mother.

To the United States Army, he is Staff Sgt. Robert Thompson, intrepid soldier of democracy, decorated for "extraordinary heroism in action" in New Georgia.

To thousands of American youth, members of the Young Communist League, of which he was national vice-president before he joined Uncle Sam's Army, he is plain Bob Thompson, well loved leader and veteran of the International Brigade.

To his wife, Leona, "The wonderful thing about Bob is that he is so completely courageous."

To his mother, Mrs. Ernestine Thompson, he's her son, ahead of everything. And "if there's anybody that has earned a share in a world without Hitler, it's Bob," she says.

SICILY CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Thompson has another son in the war, last heard from in North Africa, and probably sharing in the Sicilian campaign before now. "There was a third son, who died when he was very little. He'd be twenty-one if he'd lived, and he'd be in it now," she told the Daily Worker, quietly.

"I think it's wonderful what Bob did. I'm very proud," she said of the Army citation, which told how her son last January had swum in broad daylight under the roaring Konombi River, "under heavy enemy fire," and led his platoon to wipe out two Japanese machine-gun nests and establish a bridgehead for the other units that followed.

"And I'm so glad that he's getting along well—he's been a very sick boy—and that he's coming home soon. He won't be able to work for a while, and I want to make him happy."

Bob was sent back to the United

A Heroic Wife



Mrs. Leona Thompson and two-year-old Ellen. They're waiting for daddy to come home.

States in March, very ill from tropical fever. His mother saw him once, in the hospital in San Francisco, where she lived until two months ago, when she came to New York to help Leona prepare for his home-coming. Since then, he had been in the Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado. It was on the parade grounds of this hospital, on Aug. 18, in front of thousands of soldiers, that Staff Sergeant Thompson received the Distinguished Service Cross from the hands of Major General Kirk, Surgeon General of the U. S. Army.

COMING HOME

And now Bob's coming home soon, and both his mother and Leona are full of plans. They've taken a sunny four-room flat with a porch in Long Island City, where Bob will be able to rest and get strong for the future.

The future bulks large in Leona's

thoughts. Bob won't rest on the porch for long, she predicts. "As soon as he's got his health back, he'll go right on fighting as he always has, against fascism, wherever he can be most useful." And that goes for her, too. "We'll both keep on together," she says with a thoughtful light in her dark eyes.

Then there's the baby, Ellen, just two years old. She was three months old when Bob left for the Army, and he only saw her once since, four months later. She's the spitting image of her father, says Leona, stroking her blond hair, "and she's got a lot of Bob's qualities—she's a very determined young lady. But she's not shy, like Bob—she talks a lot, like me."

Bob will have the determined young lady to get acquainted with while he's convalescing on the sunny back porch.

Leona is full of memories of Bob.

Slaps Dies Report On Relocation Issue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UP).—Rep. Herman P. Eberhart, D., Pa., a member of the Dies Committee which accused the war relocation authority of incompetence in handling Japanese-Americans, took issue today with the subcommittee in a dissenting report praising the WRA for doing "a good job on a difficult problem."

He described the critical findings of the committee majority as "wind and fury," and charged:

"There was nothing in the evidence heard by the subcommittee that would bear out the implication that the program was being incompetently or inefficiently administered."

The majority of the three-man subcommittee, headed by Rep. John M. Costello, D., Calif., accused the WRA of releasing 23 members of the Butoku-Kai, which it described as a subversive youth branch of the Black Dragon Society; of authorizing releases without adequate investigation, and of employing inexperienced administrative personnel.

Eberhart described the Butoku-Kai as "a Japanese fencing organization," and declared that of the total of 23 members released, no evidence has ever been turned in of any subversive activity on the part of any of them.

He said the evidence indicated that the names of all evacuees were submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation before they were released, and declared that no reports of disloyal or subversive activity have been received concerning any of the nearly 16,000 Japanese-Americans released from the WRA camps.

Eberhart also contended:

1. That disturbing charges that Japanese Americans were hiding

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She tells how she met him in 1938, when he first came back from Spain, where he was the youngest Battalion Commander in the International Brigade. (Bob's 28 now.)

Leona tells how Bob loves the good things of life. "He likes to sit and smoke a pipe, and to be lazy around the house. He hates to get up in the morning. He likes good food, and things like Italian restaurants, and going canoeing and stuff like that in his spare time."

BOB'S LETTERS

And then, there were the letters Bob wrote from New Georgia. "We wrote every day to each other—that's very important. Bob's letters were full of concern for us—he used to ask questions about the baby's development. There was never a word about anything he might be going through, except for complete recognition of the fact he had a job to do."

Bob used to write that he was proud of me, Leona goes on, "and about how important it is to recognize what's going on in the world, and to identify oneself with it."

All the time Bob has been away, Leona has been busy as a social worker.

"I started looking for a job the day he left," she said. "I never thought of following him, although he was in this country for five months. I just took it for granted I had to take care of the baby and do my job here."

In addition to her job, Leona was busy setting up a defense council, and went to school nights for professional study. She had to hire somebody to look after the baby, who was too young to be admitted to a nursery according to present child-care regulations.

And didn't she miss Bob?

Of course. "But if you're really engrossed in what you're doing, even though you're constantly thinking of someone that's away, the sense of time is nothing. I haven't realized it's two years. You keep looking to the future."

The future will look to people like Bob and Leona Thompson.

Tenants Beat Back Jim Crow Eviction

By Eugene Gordon

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Patterson, he an airplane parts maker in a war plant and she (a refugee from Nazi Germany) a housewife, are remaining in their small tenement flat at 325 E. 21st St., from which landlord Murray Kline has tried to evict them.

Mr. Kline on June 1 sent the Pattersons a 30-day notice ordering them to get out. He at the same time told Miss Elsa Stein, a friend of the Pattersons, to get out, too, because she was supposed to have invited the young couple to move into that tenement. Kline later told Miss Stein she could stay if she would induce her friends quietly to move. She refused.

The landlord's objection to the Pattersons was that the youthful husband was a Negro.

Both the Pattersons and Miss Stein have, for the moment, it seems, won a victory. They said yesterday, however, that they were keeping their eyes open for a "funny business" on his part.

LANDLORD ACCEPTS RENT

Their victory is that Miss Stein, who was ordered to vacate her flat by August 1 but who, instead, sent in her rent, is still there; that the Pattersons, ordered to vacate by August 15 but who, instead, also paid their rent as usual, are also still there. What clinches the bargain, in their opinion, is that the landlord has sent them receipts for their rent, thus acknowledging both that he received and accepted the money and that his efforts to get them out are—at any rate, temporarily—ended.

In between the first order to vacate the flats and the landlord's final return of receipts for the rents there occurred considerable activity on both sides.

Lawrence and Anita Patterson had been in the flat three weeks when they got the 30-day ouster notice. Consulting their friend Elsa Stein, they found that she also had got one. Going to the agent for the house, they were told bluntly that the Pattersons were "undesirable." Miss Stein, when she interposed, was told that she had become "undesirable" because she was their friend.

The Pattersons protested to Murray Kline, owner of 130 W. 142nd St. Kline immediately canvassed other tenants in the house, coming back with the statement that they all objected to Patterson. The Pattersons and Miss Stein also canvassed the tenants, finding out that practically none of them objected to the couple.

APPEALS FOR HELP

The landlord, confronted with a petition signed by most of the tenants, all white, protesting the Pattersons' right to live there, shifted the position that somebody had complained of the couple's "rowdy-

Hull Evasive On Welles' Resignation

(Continued from Page 1)

And that was all that was said on the State Department crisis which has been agitating Washington for the last two days.

It is considered likely that something will be said either by Hull or by President Roosevelt later this week.

Hull disclosed at some length the cooperation at the Quebec conference of American and British diplomatic officials with military representatives of both countries.

In what was considered an implied defense of his regime, he said that the State Department had been doing a vast amount of work both on post-war and current problems in connection with the war.

Hull denied that there is any friction between the United States and Great Britain on the question of British meat purchases in Argentina.

He said that there has been considerable discussion on declaring Rome an open city.

WLB to Ask FDR Seize Brooklyn Plant

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UP).—The War Labor Board prepared today to ask President Roosevelt to take over the Atlantic Basin Iron Works of Brooklyn, N. Y., unless the company complies immediately with an order authorizing union maintenance of membership for its employees.

Comrade CAMENIR and FAMILY

wish to thank Branch 12, C.P., and Branch 190 IWO and ALL friends of EDITH CAMENIR for their friendship and sympathy expressed at the time of her death.

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CLIMAX, Colo., Aug. 25 (UP).—An epoch in the history of the "old west" passed today when a tiny steam locomotive drawing a string of undersized cars puffed off on the last trip over the narrow gauge route to Leadville in the shadow of the continental divide.

Countless little trains had carried millions of dollars in gold ore over the 13-mile route since the gold boom days of 1894, but the narrow gauge tracks winding perilously through mountain passes had outlived their usefulness.

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Child Aid Gains--Thomas Bill Could Clinch It

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Been wondering what's happened on the child care front in recent months.

The answer is: Things are picking up. Out on the West Coast where there are more women employed than anywhere else in the country, child care facilities for some 18,700 children are now available. This represents only about one-third of the actual need, but it is a long pull in the right direction.

The Detroit area has at last succeeded in setting up some day care centers for pre-school children and after-school projects and more facilities are opening up quickly. Latest figures available on child care indicate that federal funds disbursed under the Lanham Act are caring for 82,000 kids from two through five and 105,000 children of school age.

SUPPORT FOR BILL

The other heartening development is the all-out support for the "War Area Child Care Act of 1943," known as the Thomas bill, which is a comprehensive, rounded-out program for doing an effective of taking care of the children of women war workers.

Latest support for this measure has come from the Women's Joint Congressional Committee which is a powerful group made up of eight national women's organizations including the American Home Economics Association, the National Council of Jewish Women, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Previously the CIO, AFL and virtually every educational and social welfare organization in the country had come out for passage of the bill.

Although this measure was passed by the Senate in the hectic last day of business, the House did not see fit to act on it. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Education and although a meeting of the committee was scheduled on July 7, to consider measure, a quorum did not appear.

PRESSURE ON HOUSE NEEDED

The bill is still on the agenda of the House Education Committee and it is up to all interested organizations to put pressure on the committee so it will shoot the bill through the House.

The Congress of Women's Auxiliaries and other labor groups which are supporting the Thomas measure are hopeful of amending the bill so that it will more adequately meet the needs of the situation. Right now it calls for an annual appropriation of \$20,000,000 which is estimated will take care of 400,000 kids. Actually, there is a need for child-care facilities for close to one million kids and an appropriation of \$100,000,000 would more nearly hit the mark.

Federal contributions to day-care centers are now handled by the Federal Works Agency which administers Lanham Act funds directly to communities requesting aid. Although Lanham Act projects were slow in coming through, they are now beginning to move at a very rapid rate.

Under the Thomas bill, FWA would be freed of all responsibility in the child care field. The Federal Security Agency, working through the Office of Education and the Children's Bureau would contribute 50 per cent of the cost of projects approved by these two agencies.

One difficulty in this method is that all plans must go through the states which have a tendency to take too much time. Labor groups are urging an amendment that where a state delays in submitting a plan for child care facilities, local communities should be given the right to submit one of their own.

There is a feeling among some of the CIO people, particularly out on

the West Coast where Lanham projects are moving swiftly to hesitate to back the Thomas bill which would shift control out of FWA hands. On the other side of the ledger, it is pointed out, that 42 states have already approved plans and that Lanham Act projects could be taken over with little delay and difficulty once the Thomas bill is passed.

Meanwhile the Joint Women's Congressional Committee is planning to get Congress to act immediately on the Thomas bill. In their memorandum on the bill, the Committee cites the urgent need for more child care facilities.

Public health nurses in Arkansas recently reported 105 cases in one city where mothers had left their children without care.

"FLOATING CHILDREN"

In Detroit a census of elementary schools revealed 8,000 "floating children" whose homes were locked or without mothers in them at 3:30 P. M.

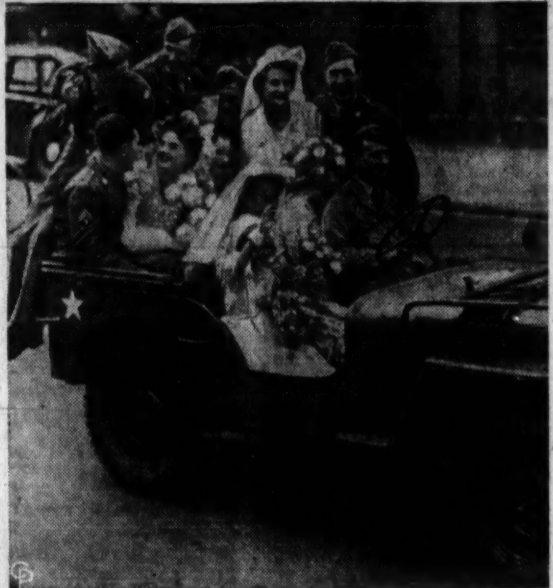
Six of the largest airplane manufacturing companies in California reported that one-third of all parents employed in their factories were dissatisfied with the care their children were getting.

With the turnover rate for women in industry increasing, lack of child-care facilities is pointed to as one of the major reasons. A CIO study in Detroit estimated that need for such facilities was accountable for 80 per cent of all absences of women workers other than those caused by personal illness.

In Maine, 150 trained textile workers recently left work in one town because of lack of child-care facilities.

When Congress come back on Sept. 14, it will have the mothers of the nation clamoring for quick action on the Thomas bill.

Jeep Goes on Matrimonial Run



Something new was added to marriage processions when the groom, an American corporal stationed in London, pressed a United States Army jeep into service to bring his English-born bride to church for the ceremonies. The groom, at the wheel, is Corporal W. Stak, of Austin, Texas, and his bride is Peggy Pope, of Conenbury, North London.

UAW Head Orders End to Plane Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

notify the WLB of intentions to invoke strike procedure through the Smith Connolly Act.

Local 365, whose membership walked out Monday following the military arrest of four guards has scheduled a regular meeting for Thursday morning, at which time the membership is expected to take action on the WLB's demand to return to work.

Meanwhile, the Fourth Naval District announced the arrest of six additional guards, making a total of ten who have been taken into custody on charges of failure to report for duty. All guards at the Brewster plant were recently sworn into the temporary Coast

Guard reserve and come under jurisdiction of the Navy.

The strike brought word from Acting Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal in Washington. In a telegram to Frederick Riebel, president of the Brewster corporation:

"We wish to emphasize again the Navy's urgent need for combat planes which Brewster has contracted to produce. The Navy deplors the continuing lag in production and the further threat to production because of the walk-out at the Brewster plant in Johnsville and the possible strikes at other plants. Loss of a single Navy combat plane now because of a work stoppage is a tragedy."

U.S.-Germans Back Italy Garden Rally

Representative Vito Marcantonio announced yesterday that the Madison Square Garden rally of the United Americans of Italian Origin had received the endorsement of the Victory Committee of German-American trade unions.

In a letter to Representative Marcantonio, signed by Michael J. Obermeier, chairman, and Gustav Faber, vice-chairman of the Victory Committee, they expressed the hope that the German and Italian peoples would overthrow their governments with the United Nations. The letter read:

"We German-American trade unionists, look with admiration upon the Italian people who realize that they cannot expect Badoglio and his followers to live up to their peoples demands for peace wage a valiant fight for liberation of their country. We greet the initiative Italian Americans are taking to express their solidarity with the fight for freedom of the Italian people and thus help shorten the war and save lives."

"We German-Americans, look with deep shame upon those Germans who lend their help to the bloody suppression of the Italian people in their struggle for liberation, thus adding heavily to the guilt of the German people."

"Our hope rests with that part of the German population who are fraternizing with their Italian fellow workers in the industrial cities of Germany and who are trying to imperil Hitler's war machine in every possible way. We hope that they will soon follow the example set by their Italian brothers and choose the only way that will lead to the survival of Germany—the overthrow of Hitler."

Jobs, Payroll Show Drop in Retail Stores

ALBANY, Aug. 25 (UP).—Reports from 8,073 New York State retail stores show seasonal losses of five per cent in employment forces and two per cent in payroll from mid-June to mid-July. The State Labor department reported today.

Signature '€' to Brodsky Club

Thousands of signatures for Carl Brodsky, Communist candidate for Councilman, have been collected to date, the New York County Campaign Committee of the Communist Party announced yesterday, with the 8th A.D. rolling up the biggest total.

Brodsky's years of activity in the working class East Side neighborhood paid off with 700 signatures collected in two weeks.

As chairman of the 8th A.D. club, Brodsky is well-known to the community for his fight against the high cost of living and excessive rents. As an old-timer he is known as an ardent anti-fascist and fighter for the unemployed.

In addition to getting 700 signatures, the club's members sold 100

copies of Victory—and After on their tour through the East Side tenements.

Another section to get the signature "€" was Upper Harlem which collected some 500 names.

Brodsky's club mustered many signatures by placing a table on the street outside headquarters and getting passersby to sign on the dotted line.

The Campaign Committee urged all sections to bring in their petitions immediately.

Soviets Take Zenkov, Vital Highway Center

(Continued from Page 1)

they continue to widen their wedge in the enemy defense line and make further penetration in depth, the communists said. The Germans are suffering enormous losses in men and material, it was added.

The Soviet special communiqué praised the Red Army troops in the Basin fighting for their courage and high standards of battle training.

Moscow dispatches said that the Red Army was attacking day and night in the Basin.

HEAD FOR KEY RAILS

Southwest of Voroshilovgrad the Red Army is making for the industrial and railroad centers of Stalino and Meekeevka, dispatches said, while south of Izium they are threatening to cut the Slavyansk-Poltava railroad, the main line linking Kiev and the Donets Basin.

In both phases of the Basin drive the Red Army is trying to envelop the dense railroad network in the heart of a tremendously important industrial area, dispatches said.

The Germans sent reserves into their lines, as they had done on the Kharkov front, to join in counterattacks, Moscow reported, and fighting raged without pause.

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star said that the Red Army had started its attacks south of Izium from a wide bridgehead which they forced across the Donets River early in July.

For nine months the Germans had been erecting countless defense bases and strong points, Red Star said, and it was indicated that the Red Army was advancing only against stiffest resistance. Slopes of hills seemed almost covered by pill boxes and artillery emplacements, Red Star said. Many of the pill boxes were especially strong, Red Star said, with only a single small opening through which a gun could be fired. Small groups of Red Armymen cracked the pill boxes by filtering through the German lines and throwing hand grenades into the openings.



THREE weeks went by. Early one morning Joliot heard of the laying of the mine-fields off the coast of Norway. He immediately telephoned to Poirier: "I congratulate you on getting another order. Reynaud also wants to have a crasy at the polar bears. Now they'll want maps of Norway, you'll see! Only don't knock your price down."

Montigny held a grand reception—the first ever given by the Right in honor of Tessa. Among the guests were Breteuil, Laval, Flaminio, Grandel, Meuger, and General Picard.

The women discussed the problem of where was the best place to go for a vacation. Mme. Picard was in favor of Briancon.

"I know it's near the Italian frontier," she said, "but my husband tells me Mussolini is not going to declare war on any account. I want to have a good rest from this dreadful war. It's so marvellously quiet and peaceful down there."

Mme. Meuger announced her intention of spending a few weeks at Biarritz. One always met such charming people there. Besides, she adored the Atlantic.

They asked Mouché where she was going. "My husband wants me to take a rest in Switzerland," she said. "But I don't know..." She remembered the neat Swiss hotel, the loud laughter of the tourists, the back of Kilmann's neck, the jingling cow-bells, and all that she had suffered afterwards—Lucien's wild behavior and his furious face.

Mme. Montigny, her heavily powdered shoulders emerging from an incredibly low-cut dress, did the honors to her guests. "Tuesday is a dreadful day—no meat, no pastries, no liquors. But thank heaven the French aren't fussy. My dear general, I really can recommend this armagnac. It

comes from my brother's cellars. You seem rather preoccupied."

"Oh, not at all. Yes indeed, this armagnac is excellent."

"Have you any news?"

"Nothing cheerful. I'm referring to the war." The general sighed. "They said they were going to hold the Bergen-Oslo road, but the Germans are sweeping all before them. There's nothing left except the north. The situation..."

Tessa heard only the last word and immediately chimed in: "The situation has undoubtedly improved. I was expecting a big majority, but I'll tell you frankly, the unanimous vote of the Chamber astonished me. What maturity of political thought! We really express the will of the whole of France today. Isn't that so, general?"

Picard began to talk about Bergen and the fjords. Alitly Tessa waved his hand. "Those are details," he said.

Picard annoyed him; the man showed all the typical blindness of a soldier. After all, where had the Germans gone? A wild, poverty-stricken country. It was only cranks who went up the fjords and admired the midnight sun. It was a good thing the Germans had nibbled at the bait. Anyway, it drew them away from the frontiers of France.

"It was the British who thought up the Norwegian stunt," he said. "We've got nothing to do with it. Admiral Darlan is indignant. He says quite frankly that Hitler would be better."

Breteuil grinned. "The British, eh?" he said. "I saw them on the Somme in '16. They used to shave in the trenches every morning. We'll see what they'll do in the wild tundra of the north."

Tessa felt bound to stand up for the Government. "Of course," he said, "Reynaud is an Anglo-

phile and a snob. But Countess Helene de Portes is a clever woman. She's a sort of Egeria. But I work through the Countess's friend, Baudouin."

Someone's snorted: "The lover of another man's mistress!"

"It's a pity," Tessa went on. "That our friends Breteuil and Laval didn't enter the Cabinet. But you may rest assured that we're not standing for any wild adventure in Norway. I was the first to insist on helping Finland. France has always stretched out a helping hand to the weak. But we're not interested in the fate of Norway. That's a quarrel between the British and the Germans. Let Churchill clear up the mess. As far as our own territory is concerned, we're guaranteed against surprises. The Germans can't go by way of Holland; the Dutch will open the dikes. They've carried out tests which passed off brilliantly. And the Belgian fortifications are almost as good as the Maginot Line. Of course, the Germans have a certain superiority in aeroplanes and tanks, but that isn't enough. General Lericot says that for a real attack the Germans must put up six guns to every one of ours. So, you see, their game is lost."

"Our weak spot is the rear," said Meuger. "The Communists are raising their heads again. The strike at Courmouret may spread. Look at their leaflets. Here, take a look at these."

"Outrageous!"

"It would have been far better to have shot the deputies."

"They've been given a cheap advertisement. Everybody is talking about Greuze's speech at the trial."

"The whole trial was a mistake. I said so to Daladier. They should have been kept in prison without trial and charged with treason against the State."

"We're bound by the laws," said Tessa with a sigh. "Look at the sentences: two or three years' imprisonment. Who can put a stop to it? Reynaud is a bungler. And Mandel has a blind hatred of Hitler. He's the most dangerous demagogue. He's aiming at becoming the emissary of the Commune. I'm counting on the support of Serol. He's a Socialist, but a decent chap. It's fortunate they've given him the post of Minister of Justice! He says quite frankly that the Moscow plague must be burned out with iron."

Tessa drank a glass of armagnac and felt depressed. He was thinking they might shoot Denise. But he quickly mastered his feelings and once again became intransigent and courageous. The guests encouraged him with their approving chatter. He stood beside the round table holding the sugar-tongs in his hand. He felt he was standing at the helm of the State.

Then Picard became the center of attraction. He was telling anecdotes about General Gort.

WHEN Meuger heard that Reynaud had taken Dal-

SYNOPSIS: As the winter of 1940-41 draws on, the winter of the "phony war" of the appeasement forces after they have destroyed the French Popular Front, the French Army waits behind the Maginot Line, lulled by the illusion of its impregnability. Both sides exchange propaganda, and the soldiers sit about in idleness, waiting for something to happen. Jules Dessier, munitions manufacturer and one-time real ruler of France, first gave money to the fascists, then shifted to the Popular Front, trying to control it from the Right. As appeasement moves towards the betrayal of France, Dessier steps further into the background.

Meanwhile, news of events in Finland stirs action in the Army. Preparations are made to send an expeditionary force to Finland, to fight against the Soviet Union, with which France is not at war, while a Nazi air pilot is buried with French military honors.

Pierre, Communist engineer formerly employed by Dessier, now in the Army, is killed by a stray German bomb. Michaud, Communist, who worked in the same plant, leads a protest among the soldiers against the proposed Finnish expedition. At the instigation of Breteuil, fascist leader who has plotted the disruption of war industries, plans for the expeditionary force to Finland are hurried. Breteuil orders Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle, to get the Socialist Villard, formerly spurned by traitorous politicians, to write articles about "poor little Finland."

The Finnish campaign is ended with Soviet victory, and Germany attacks Norway. Appeasement forces are confused, don't know what to do with the French Army. Instead of taking steps to defend themselves against the Nazis, they hunt for Communists they can jail.

dier's place, he said to Grandel: "I was to have delivered one hundred and eighty bombers by the first of May. But now the situation has changed. You may tell the Minister that further tests are necessary."

"I understand," said Grandel with a smile. "Reynaud is an adventurer. He's quite capable of dragging us into a real war. What did he want to send the Chasseurs Alpins to Narvik for? I hope he'll soon be kicked out. One good defeat would be enough. The Germans are doing their best. It's rumored that he has congratulated Dessier. That's an excellent omen: his friendship with Dessier won't do him any good."

Dessier, who until recently had been all powerful had now become a laughing-stock. The caricaturists made their living out of him. And Breteuil gave instructions to Joliot. "Keep rubbing it in about Dessier," he said. "Say that he's an international trader, a cannon-merchant, and a plutocrat. Of course, he wants the war to go on to a victorious end. You can defame him as much as you like. Tessa has promised me that the censorship won't interfere."

Montigny also ordered Joliot to begin the campaign against Dessier.

The little editor protested. "The political trend can be changed," he said. "That's quite in order. But Dessier saved me when I was on my beam ends. You know what it means to betray an old friend? And besides, Dessier's an honest man. Of course, he's not a Marseillais, but he's fond of Marseille. I've heard about how he talked to the fishermen down there. He's a real Frenchman. And I've got to write that he's an Austrian Jew and bought by the Americans."

More and more Dessier took to drink. He held aloof from people and said nothing to Jeannette about his attacks of angina pectoris. When he met his friends he said jokingly: "Allow me to introduce myself—an Austrian-Jewish plutocrat whose gardener demands his wages in advance." People he spoke to turned away; it was dreadful to look at him. Disease and anxiety had blurred his face until it had become flabby and shapeless.

Jeannette felt an acute and almost unbearable pity for him. It was a feeling which humiliated them both, and more than once she tried to force herself to get angry and said hard things to him in the hope that he would have the spirit to lose his temper. But Dessier only hunched himself up and gazed at her with the gentle, dim eyes of an old dog. Then she would throw her arms around him and murmur tender things to him. He would whisper: "Jeannette!" like the words of an incantation, as though Jeannette

could save him. He knew that she was the only thing that attached him to life. He feared death more than ever—not the pain, but the emptiness. There would be nothing, neither good nor bad, and the very idea of it was enough to make you want to howl.

On the 1st of May Dessier ran into Meuger in the Carlton bar.

"They told me you weren't feeling well," Meuger said.

"Oh, no, I'm feeling quite all right."

"Health is the main thing, especially at our age. Do you know what today is? It's the 1st of May. And nobody's thinking about it. You remember how anxious we were last year? We expected strikes and demonstrations. Now it's an ordinary day of the week. There's never an evil without some good. Don't you agree with me?" Meuger had got so used to calling Dessier a "Red" that he himself began to believe in the myth he had created. But Dessier said indifferently: "It's all very quiet. I think it's a bit too quiet myself."

A young flower-girl stopped him in the street. "Buy some lilies of the valley," she said. "Twenty sous. They'll bring you luck."

She had teeth like a rodent's and a hunted look in her eyes. Dessier took the bunch of half-opened flowers. Would they bring him luck? No, not they! He recalled Meuger's smile, the flower-girl's eyes, Jeannette. There was no escape. They would all be killed. Who? Jeannette, himself, everybody. . . . He went into the nearest bar and eagerly gulped down a glass of cognac. The radio was blaring:

Down by the brook there is happiness. But swift is the current that bears it away.

A week later Dessier met Jeannette. She walked past without noticing him. She was smiling as she walked. He realized that she was living up without him. It was time to end it!

DESSIER said quietly to Jeannette: "We mustn't meet any more." He had come armed with those very words; he was afraid

she'd ask: "Why?" or look at him, and then he'd be unable to stand it. But Jeannette turned away and said: "Yes." She thought to herself: "There's nothing left, not even deception." So much the better! And Dessier was surprised at his own calm: this was death and it wasn't so terrible.

It was a warm May night. The stars were shining above the darkened city. There was a murmur in the leaves of the chestnut trees. The chiming of the neighboring church clock accurately struck the quarters of the hour.

"A night for lovers," Dessier smiled. He was standing at the window.

"There aren't any lovers," she said. "There are stars, trees, poems. You and I have grown old, Dessier!"

"You haven't begun to live. I've stood in your way. I won't do it any longer. I'm not going to stand in your way—and I'm not going to live..."

He was turning to go when the anti-aircraft guns began to roar. It was as though a pack of hounds had broken loose and were barking and barking. The searchlights were stretched up into the soft velvety sky. And the sirens raised their mad voices with something alive and ferocious in their wailing.

"What's that?" Jeannette asked.

"It's very likely the beginning. It's spring. I told you it was a night for lovers. They thought the Germans would sit and wait. Meuger was delighted when he said to me: 'How quiet it is! Miserable creatures! No, they're worse than that. They're traitors. Anyway, what does it matter? . . . Jeannette, do you mean to say you really aren't afraid of death at all?'"

She said firmly, almost dryly: "No, I'm not."

And the guns still went on roaring.

The air-raid warning came to an end at last. Dessier sat in the armchair by the window; he had asked if he could stay till morning. The birds began to chirp their simple little sounds. There were slanting sunbeams and long shadows, and the air was cool. Trucks went by with vegetables for the market. Dessier felt as though nothing had happened—no air-raid warning in the night, no mutual explanations. He looked at Jeannette. She was asleep. Her face was peaceful and indifferent. He thought: "She looks quite ordinary when her eyes are closed." She seemed to have guessed his thoughts in her sleep. She woke up and looked towards him. He turned away.

"Good morning, Dessier!" she said cheerfully.

Perhaps she, too, had forgotten everything. The sound of school-children's laughter came from the street.

"If the Behemoth calls me out, there'll be a row," said one. "I've got a problem about a reservoir," said another. "We went to the movie to see 'The Kiss of Death'..."

(Continued Tomorrow)

CHARACTERS

Dessier, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.

Breteuil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Dessier's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's wife.

Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.

Jeannette, a singer.

Andre, an artist.

Ducane, Right deputy.

Grandel, deputy linked with the Nazis.

Legrais—Communist leader.

The Real Story Behind the Brewster Plane Walkout

Lewis-Trotzkyite Chain of Disruption

By George Morris

The strike of 7,000 workers at the Johnsville, Pa., plant of the Kaiser-owned Brewster Aeronautical Corp. is the eruption from explosive material that a group in Local 365, United Automobile Workers, has been accumulating for a long time.

The Johnsville plant, together with three plants in the Long Island City and Newark area, are under one closed shop contract with the local since 1937.

Starting with a grievance that is trivial compared to the magnitude of the dispute, the walkout has actually turned into a strike against the Navy.

DUBINSKY TIEUP

In recent months De Lorenzo has developed close relationship with the Dubinsky group in the American Labor Party. He was among the signers of the red-baiting advertisement in the newspapers. He sponsored a fifty-cent assessment in the union to finance the Dubinsky clique in the ALP.

De Lorenzo also led his local out of the New York CIO Council because it adhered to the no-strike pact.

Principal guidance for the group around De Lorenzo comes from the "Militant." Trotzkyite sheet opposing the war. The paper is distributed weekly at the plant in thousands of copies. Last winter when De Lorenzo's men carried through a slow-down at the Long Island City plant, the Trotzkyite paper beamed with satisfaction.

But just as the disruptive group in the administration has accumulated its record, so has it aroused an impressive opposition. Progressives in the union, including persons who had in the past been humbugged by De Lorenzo's professed support for the war effort, have united behind the "Row B" ticket, as it was called in last week's election for delegates to the Buffalo convention of the UAW. They elected five of the 11 delegates from the main plant. While De Lorenzo drew the top vote of 2,116, the top vote for the "Row B" group was 1,924. The difference was still smaller between the other candidates.

The is adequate proof to show that the policy of the De Lorenzo forces does not reflect the sentiment of the membership. The present experience will go even further to disillusion the Brewster workers.

Shop stewards immediately combed the plant and called out all workers. On the following day a mass meeting of strikers, acting on the advice of President Thomas De Lorenzo, voted to declare the walkout a strike. A delegation headed by De Lorenzo was named to appeal to the 8,000 workers in the other plants to join the walkout.

DEFY GUARDSMEN

The mass meeting decided to continue the strike until the arrested guards were released and the Coast Guardsmen around the plant removed. A statement issued by the local declared that the workers "would not work under armed military rule."

It takes no expert on labor relations to realize that the grievance is such that could have only been settled by a conference of those in authority or ultimate decision by the War Labor Board. Neither does it take an expert to recognize that the small matter could lead to a strike against the Navy and the government, which it is, aside from the fact that it is a flat-footed violation of labor's no-strike pledge.

The truth is that those who exploited this little incident so cunningly, are more interested in having a strike than in settling the grievance.

Who are the people who now surround De Lorenzo and contribute to the local's official policy? The Daily Worker has on many occasions called attention to them and warned that their pretense of support for the war effort was a sham.

TROTZKYITE MANEUVER

The Brewster local has been a concentration point for the Trotzkyites, Socialists of the Norman Thomas variety, Lewisites and more recently of the Social Democrats following David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. It is because of the activities of these elements who have generally managed to find a common ground, that the plants have been in a state of turmoil and demoralization most of the time. This, combined with plant management that once caused the Navy to take over the company, has kept Brewster down at the very bottom of plane plants. Quite recently there has been a pick-up in production so that schedules have been met for the first time. So the dispute over the guards had to arise—which is just fine for the Axis.

SOME FACTS

Here are some of the facts to bear in mind about Brewster's leadership.

Shortly after the war broke out in Europe, the local suddenly gained front page attention when De Lorenzo's group expelled a group of members on charges of "Communism." This was the first move to get rid of a progressive opposition. The closed shop clause was invoked to keep progressives out of the Brewster plant.

Since Pearl Harbor the De Lorenzo group has been campaigning against labor's no-strike pledge. At UAW conferences and conventions, the local has been among those who have fought for rescinding of the pledge.

Immediately after the Chicago convention of the UAW, Aero-Notes, the paper of Local 365, devoted itself to campaigning for a referendum for a special convention to kill the no-strike pledge.

Simultaneously with this issue, the Local took up an active campaign for a "Labor Party." This was dovetailed with frequent attacks upon the Roosevelt administration.

Last April, at the Pennsylvania convention, the delegates of the

State Issues Report On Absenteeism

Absence rates in 15 war production plants employing 83,381 workers in New York state ranged from 3.1 to 9.3 per cent during May, 1943, according to a field survey made by the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage, New York State Department of Labor. Women were absent

Liberty Ship Named for Negro Editor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The fifth United States Liberty ship in a series to be named for a Negro has been given the name of Robert Bee Vann, late editor and publisher of the weekly "Pittsburgh Courier."

The ship, a 11,500-ton freighter, is under construction at the South Portland (Me.) yards of the New England Shipbuilding Corp. and will be launched late in September or early in October.

Vann was born at Abbeville, N. C., Aug. 27, 1879, and died Oct. 24, 1940, having been educated at Virginia Union University and the University of Pittsburgh. He was for 30 years, a practicing lawyer in Pittsburgh, closely associated with those who founded the Courier in 1910. Among other political offices he held was that of special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General.

Ships previously named for Negroes in the Liberty series are the Booker T. Washington, the Frederick Douglass, the George Washington, Carver and the John Merrick. The Washington and the Carver, now engaged in war service, are manned by mixed crews, captained respectively by Hugh Mulzac and Adrian Richardson, both Negroes.

LIST ABSENTEE CAUSES

In addition to long work weeks and night work, other causes in order of importance were listed as follows: personal illness, which accounted for one-third, three-fourths of the absence, illness in the family, personal business and "AWOL" or unexplained absence which were in the minority. Minor causes were transportation difficulties, draft board appearances, legal proceedings and visits to relatives in the services.

Employers placed emphasis on the changing character of the labor force as a reason for absenteeism. The report shows that in plants where there had been rapid expansion and where workers were "green" and unused to factory discipline, absence rates were high. The lowest absence rates were found in plants where there was no difficulty in obtaining workers.

The importance of good working conditions on absentee rates is stressed in the report. Adequate rest periods and meal periods, rest rooms, seats, lunch room facilities, lighting and lack of noise were listed.

The survey showed that employers generally were facing the absenteeism problem squarely and are providing for absence control measures.

Lamula and Isaacs to Talk At Tenant Rally

Councilman Stanley Isaacs and Assemblyman John Lamula will head the list of speakers Friday night at a Stuyvesant tenants' street rally protesting the Jim-crow housing project proposed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for their neighborhood.

The rally, which is scheduled for the northeast corner of 16th St. and Ave. A from 7:30 to 9 P. M., is being planned by a newly-formed Stuyvesant Tenants Committee and will be held in the spirit of a "town meeting."

A petition to Mayor La Guardia, protesting against the Jim-crow clause and other objectionable features of the proposed project, has been drawn up by the committee and is being circulated in the Stuyvesant area.

Ten thousand signatures to it will be on hand the night of the rally, committee spokesmen predicted yesterday.

The petition demands:

- 1) No discrimination in selection of tenants because of race, creed or color.
- 2) Elimination of walled-in feature of proposed project.
- 3) Adequate community facilities within the project, so that neighborhood facilities are not overcrowded.
- 4) A plan for resettlement of tenants and business people of the area in the proposed project, and assistance to tenants who cannot afford to live in Stuyvesant Town, so they can find reasonable and decent accommodations elsewhere.
- 5) Immediate rent control in the Stuyvesant area, to protect tenants from elimination of services and repairs by landlords who refuse to spend money on the excuse that Stuyvesant Town is on the way.

Aubrey Pankin, from Cafe Society will sing at the rally.

A SMART BIRD

Knows enough to come in out of the rain. A smarter bird brings the D. W. in with him.



Soldier Passes the Tomatoes



Among those answering the call for volunteers to save New Jersey's tomato crop, rotting because of farm labor shortage, is Major Henry Joseph of New York, shown loading a freight car. Other soldiers from nearby Camp Dix also volunteered.

Mo. Governor Sees CIO on Race Problem

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—Pressing the campaign which it initiated here last month, to improve inter-racial relations and insure that the Detroit tragedy shall not be repeated here, the St. Louis CIO Council has submitted its program to Governor Forrest Donnell and asked him to help carry it out.

The executive board of the council went to Jefferson City, the state capital, Monday, Aug. 16, and spent two hours giving the governor a first-hand account of inter-racial relations and factors in St. Louis, and urging its program.

Specific proposals of the CIO Council were:

That the governor undertake, in the event of the slightest racial disturbance, to call for federal troops;

That the St. Louis police, who operate under a board named by the governor instead of by the city, be given an education in their duties, with emphasis on treating Negroes like other citizens, and treating all fairly;

That the governor name an inter-racial committee to carry on a campaign of improved race relations on a state-wide basis.

CITE POLICE RECORD

The CIO pointed out to Governor Donnell that in Detroit many policemen had joined the rioters, and that the record of the St. Louis police in handling the underprivileged, particularly the Negroes, was such that the Negroes had no confidence in them. The delegation stressed that the Federal troops on the contrary, had stopped the riots in Detroit promptly, and had proved their fairness.

Donnell declared he was much impressed with the facts and proposals presented by the CIO Council, and that he appreciated its initiative. He said he wanted to think about the proposals and would advise the council of his decision.

Heading the delegation of 11 was Oscar Ehrhardt, executive secretary of the council. James Davis, secretary-treasurer of the state CIO council, accompanied the group.

The council last month presented to the late Mayor William De Becker of St. Louis a comprehensive program for dealing with the race situation. Becker showed considerable sympathy with the whole program, and agreed to name the citizens' committee which it called

'Strike Is a Strike,' Says Ohio WLB

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—A strike is a strike and harms war production whether it is called through Smith-Conally Act procedure or not, the regional War Labor Board here ruled in a statement unanimously adopted by all its members.

The statement served notice that "regardless of whether a strike is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act, the Regional War Labor Board intends to adhere to its previous policy in strike cases."

This policy, declared the board is: "No case will be considered on its merits while the workers are on strike."

"No case will be advanced on the docket while there is a strike."

The board did warn that the occurrence of a strike "will be taken into consideration" when it decides whether a union merits the maintenance of membership clause.

"It is not the board's understanding that the Smith-Conally Bill was intended to sanction stoppages in the production of materials needed for the successful prosecution of the war," the Board's resolution stated.

With the AFL and CIO members on the board voting in the affirmative with the others, the resolution added:

"We are convinced that labor, industry and the public have no intention of substituting the picket line for the conference table as a means of settling labor disputes in wartime, regardless of 30-day notices or strike votes."

Minn. Labor Sets Record For RWR Aid

Complete participation of organized labor in Minneapolis' recent Russian War Relief clothing collection helped set an all-American record for that city, according to Arch Mandel, national executive director of the relief agency.

Pointing out that the Minneapolis' one-day total of 1,050,000 pounds of good used clothing collected was the highest among 334 communities which have held Russian relief clothing drives, Mr. Mandel said the record figure could not have been reached without the "magnificent cooperation" of the city's trade unions, working through the Labor Coordinating Committee of the Minneapolis Defense Council. The Minneapolis clothing contribution to the Russian people will fill 35 box cars and is valued at approximately \$850,000.

"This was without doubt the best organized and most successful clothing collection yet held for Russian War Relief, and a large share of the credit belongs to organized labor," Mr. Mandel said.

The Minneapolis Labor Coordinating Committee, jointly headed by Laverne Noon of the Fur Workers Union, Local 71, CIO, Rubin Lats of the Laundry Workers Union, Local 183 AFL and Brook Jones, representing the Railroad Brotherhoods was the first group to endorse the campaign. Mr. Mandel said. Through the efforts of the Labor Coordinating Committee, the Minneapolis Defense Council agreed to sponsor the drive and to make available all its resources for the campaign. Paul LaBlanc, city salvage director, directed the drive and representatives of AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood unions were on the leading committees.

Fichter's speech was followed by unanimous vote of thanks by the delegates.

The convention unanimously approved "wholehearted support of the President's rollback policy and opposition to the selfish forces at work to destroy them."

Other resolutions passed this evening include:

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Your Money's Worth

What Makes Her Cooking Tops?

Pop Smith is a modest fellow but when it comes to Mom, her cooking and her fabulous common-sense, well, that's where Pop's modesty ends and his bragging begins.

"I'm telling you fellows, my wife is the best cook I ever met in my life. Sure glad I popped the question. I'm a lucky guy."

"Listen to the man. You'd think he married a million bucks," said one of Pop's cronies in jest.

"Sure did," said Pop's smiling happily.

"What makes her cooking so wonderful?" asked another slyly, trying to get a rise out of Pop.

"Well, she just is," Pop said. "I can smell her fried chicken now, and the stew she makes . . . mmm mmm . . . what gravy."

"Hey, that sound good," said Mr. Brown, his Negro co-worker.

"You said it," said Mr. Goldberg. "Say, how about bringing those recipes with you tomorrow?"

"I got a better idea," said Pop. "How about your wives getting to-

gether with mine? Maybe they'd learn a thing or two." Pop ducked laughingly as someone threw a rolled up piece of wax paper at him.

"Okay," said Mr. Kelly. "But I bet my wife can teach Mrs. Smith a thing or two."

"You're on," Pop answered smiling knowingly. Well, a few days went by before a number of the ladies descended on Mom, and it sure was a descent. The ladies were plenty riled. They had heard of nothing but Mrs. Smith and her fried chicken, her stew, etc. until they had all but gone on a no-cooking strike.

Mom was in her element, as usual. Giving ladies helpful advice is Mom's dish.

"Let's start with the fried chicken," she said, mentally rolling up her sleeves.

"The important thing to remember is that only young chickens are fit for frying. Also, you've got to drain and dry it to prevent the fat from spattering. Then you

shake the chicken, piece by piece, in a paper bag containing one half cup flour, a teaspoon of salt and some pepper.

I use part shortening, and part butter or margarine for frying. I don't crowd the chicken, so that the fat can get around each piece. I turn each piece occasionally, and turn the heat down to finish the cooking. I allow a half hour for broilers, and three quarters of an hour for fryers. My crust comes out crisp, and the meat is really juicy."

"Is that all there is to it?" asked Mrs. Kelly, her irritation changed to admiration. "I'll really have to try it. If my husband will give me the recipe you get from yours, I'll be satisfied."

The next day, at work, Mr. Kelly came over to Pop with a carton of his favorite cigarettes. "What's this for," said Pop forgetfully.

"You win," said Mr. Kelly. "That was absolutely the best fried chicken I ever ate."

"Thanks," beamed Pop with justifiable pride.

TODAY'S RECIPES

LEMON JELLY WITH CUSTARD SAUCE

1 tablespoon gelatin
1-3 cup cold water
½ cup sugar

1 and 1-3 cups cold water
1-3 cup lemon juice (about 2 lemons)

Soak gelatin in 1-3 cup cold water in top of double boiler for 5 or 10 minutes. Add sugar; put over boiling water and stir until clear. Remove from fire; add remainder of water and the lemon juice. Pour into cups. Put in refrigerator to set.

Custard Sauce:

2 cups milk
¼ cup sugar
1 egg, beaten
1-8 teaspoon salt
1½ tablespoons cornstarch or 3 tablespoons flour
1-3 teaspoon vanilla

Make a smooth paste of dry ingredients and ¼ cup of cold milk. Scald remainder of milk, stir in paste and cook in top of double boiler, stirring constantly, until thickened. Continue cooking 15 minutes. And egg, cook until thick, stirring all the time. Remove from heat and add vanilla.

A FREE COPY of THE RUSSIANS By Albert Rhys Williams

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"CIRCULATION BOOSTERS"

For Full Details Watch The Worker

SUNDAY, AUG. 29th

Dodgers Score 5 Runs On 2 Hits; Nip Bucs, 6-4

Two Singles by Vaughan and Schultz Is Enough for Brooklyn to Score 5 Runs in Weird Third Inning, as Pirates Make Two Mis-plays

By C. E. Dexter

The Brooklyn Dodgers, in many respects, are a practical clan. If they can't beat the Pittsburgh Pirates by slapping out hits in abundance, as witness Tuesday's game, they will try the other tack.

So, yesterday, the Dodgers scored five runs on two hits in the third inning of their Ebbets Field encounter against Frisch's lads from the Smoky City. This was sufficient to take the ball game. Final tally was 6-4. Nine thousand were on hand to watch the proceedings.

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 6
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 5
Butcher, Rescigno (6), Gornicki (5) and Lopez, Baker (4); Wyatt, Webber (6) and Bragan.

St. Louis 0, Cincinnati 2
Boston 0, Philadelphia 1
Brecheen and O'Dea; Andrews and Masi.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(1st Game)
New York 0, Detroit 1
Detroit 1, New York 0
Borowy, Donald (5) and Hemmley; Overmire, Gornicki (4), Newhouse (9) and Unser.

(2nd Game)
Boston 0, Cleveland 1
Cleveland 1, Boston 0
Dobson and Partee; Kennedy and Roser.

(3rd Game)
Boston 0, Cleveland 1
Cleveland 1, Boston 0
Hughson and Peacock; Post and Desautels.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Baltimore 0, Jersey City 1
Jersey City 1, Baltimore 0
Gromek and Becker; Polli and Steiner.

DANCE

AT THE PENTHOUSE IN THE SKY
Tom Mooney Hall—12 Astor Place
ENTERTAINMENT AND FUN WITH
CLUB UNITY
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TICKETS: 55c in adv.—75c at door
SERVICEMEN IN UNIFORM FREE

\$152 RAISED FOR DAILY WORKER DRIVE

At a party held in the home of Mrs. M. Weiss, the collection amounted to \$152.30 and \$10 for Jewish Council of N.Y.C.
PHIL BIANCO, Comm. Chairman

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1943

Henry May Quit After Fight With Robinson Tomorrow Nite

By Phil Gordon

While it's true that Ray Robinson will be entering Madison Square Garden ring tomorrow night as the favorite over Henry Armstrong, all eyes will be centered on the former combination featherweight-lightweight-welterweight champion, who has eloquently demonstrated in the past 14 months that there is a road back to the ring.

Garden fans, particularly, will be anxious to see whether Perpetual Motion, as Henry was known in his more glorious days, can beat the up-and-coming Corp. Ray, who already has shown that he is one of the ring's greatest fighters.

For if Henry loses this one, it may mean his retirement from the fighting game, and that will make it the second time that the Garden has marked the "close" of his career. Only this time it would be permanent.

He was here in the 8th Avenue arena, almost three years ago, that Henry took a terrific beating at the hands of Fritz Zivic, which cost him the last of the three world titles that he held and which caused him to quit the ring.

Fight obituaries were written at that time, setting him down as one of the all-time greats and providing a comfortable niche for him in ring legend.

But, apparently, he buried him without his consent. For, despite the protests of his well-wishers, Henry announced last June that he was going back into the ring. Fans, conscious of the fact that no former fight champ ever before came back, shuddered at the thought of Armstrong's return.

They feared that he might be crippled or blinded by younger, sturdier and faster men. But they, again, reckoned without Henry.

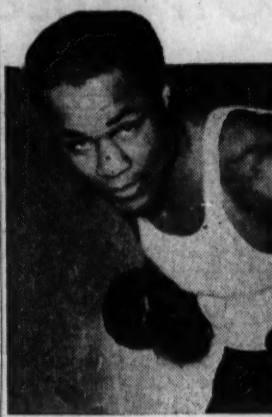
In a little more than a year's time, Armstrong has earned more than \$150,000, which should enable him to live a comfortable life once he hangs up his mitts.

More than that, however, so far as the fans are concerned, Armstrong has gone through more than 25 fights—that's about two a month—and has won more than 20 of them.

That's the thing that counts. Hank has come all the way back and he definitely merits this Garden fight, which has a \$16,500 top.

Armstrong himself is quoted as stating that he will quit (1) after tomorrow night; (2) at the close of the year, and (3) after a dozen or so more fights.

One dispatch has Henry saying, "I'm tired. I'm not fooling myself. I'm not getting any younger. Punctures hurt now. I've made mine. Right now I'm fighting for Uncle Sam to keep up with those taxes."



HENRY ARMSTRONG

Ring-side observers agree that Hank possesses the one style that bothers Ray the most—that relentless crouching, crowding, mauling type.

Whether it will be sufficient this time is another story. But win or lose, Hank is the kind of guy that Bob Burns had in mind when he wrote "a man's man for all that."

Here's One Grid Team Ready, Father Flanagan's Boys Town

BOYS TOWN, Neb., Aug. 25 (UP).—The huskiest young men of Father Flanagan's famous Boys Town were ready to turn out today, 60 or 70 strong, for the first day of practice of the 1943 football season.

There to greet them will be a new coach, one of the best of "little school" coaches in the nation. He is Maurice Flanagan, whose Bluejay squad at Creighton University, in Omaha, last year was a power in the Missouri Valley Conference.

Parlang, "Skip" to his friends, was a football coach without portfolio when Creighton abandoned football for the duration. He kissed football goodbye and took a job with the federal public housing authority. But the urge to coach was within him and when the bid came to take the reins here, Skip was ready.

It might have been the fact that he was getting back with the youngsters again. He made good on a big way at Creighton, all right, but his best records were written while he was coaching at Creighton Prep.

"Working with high school boys has always been a pleasant assignment for me," Parlang said. "I have always found them ready to learn, anxious to progress and all

LOWDOWN

Much Ado Over Ray-Henry Fite; About A's, Fuzzy, Fund Drive

NAT LOW

It was like the good olden days at Mike Jacobs' offices yesterday in the Brill Building. Fight writers, managers, fighters, trainers, handlers and what have you were milling around buzzing excitedly about the "big fight" tomorrow night.

Familiar faces bobbed in and out constantly and there was a steady stream of ticket purchasers standing on long lines begging to have their \$16.50 taken in exchange for a ringside duet.

Meanwhile, up at Stillman's Gym and at Fred Irvin's Gym Henry Armstrong and Ray Robinson were in the last laps of their training grind. Ray is really training for this fight—his first in a long while. Henry has been taking it somewhat easy for he has had three tumbler battles in the past four weeks and that is enough to keep anybody in condition.

The fight is causing more excitement than any other bout in the last year or so. This is the one fight fans have been looking forward to for a long while and now that it is finally here all the talk has taken on an added fervor. It is needless to say that Henry and Ray are the two greatest little fighters to come up in the last twenty or so years. Henry's greatness, of course, is not questioned by anyone (not even Joe "I wanna be a Pegler" Williams). His feat of winning the featherweight, lightweight and welterweight titles within the space of one year has already gone down in fight history as a super-miraculous achievement.

Ray, who never having won a title, is still regarded as a true ring great. The tall, skinny, cocky Harlem kid has everything. Speed (blinding speed), savvy, guts, boxing ability and devastating punching power has made him a sheer terror in the ring. Here is, indeed, the small edition of Joe Louis.

Well, now the big fight is only a matter of hours. It is unfortunate that these two brilliant fighters could not have met when they were both in their prime—but even this bout, uneven as it is in regard to the ages of the fighters, is better than nothing and therefore the great excitement.

Those Pitiful A's

Just in case you missed it, the Philly A's finally won a ball game the other day, Tuesday, and thereby broke their losing streak at 20 games, tying the all-time major league losing skein. . . . It is a pitiful ball club the venerable Connie Mack has been feeding the good citizens of the City of Brotherly Love. . . . I venture to say that almost any team in the Negro National League could do better in the American League than this alleged club Mack has been fostering on the fans. . . . But yet the team need not be as bad as it is. . . . Just a little, smart, decent, democratic move would make of them a team worthy of the majors. You know what we mean. We mean the signing of Negro stars. . . . Meanwhile we hope the A's go right on losing games and play before a handful of people every day. Perhaps a fifty thousand buck deficit at the season's end will snap Mr. Mack back to his senses. . . . After all, the guy can't live forever on laurels won at the turn of the century. . . . Or can he?

Fuzzy Levane in Coast Guard, Playing Baseball!

Treason, that's what it is, treason. Fuzzy Levane, St. John's all-American basketball star, is playing baseball with his Coast Guard team. . . . If Fuzzy is half as good on the diamond as he is on the court his team should be one of the better service clubs in the land. Incidentally, our report last winter that Fuzzy was a member of the IWO, has been proven not in accordance with the facts. . . . Fuzzy is not an IWO'er so the proud members of that organization may as well stop puffing out their chests. . . .

In Which We Go on the Radio—Coast to Coast

Writing sports behind the quiet and seclusion of your typewriter is easy enough—but getting in front of a microphone and giving out with the tongue is something else again and frankly, we are slightly nervous over our first radio broadcast which we will be making tonight over the coast-to-coast Mutual network. . . . The occasion is the weekly sport program, "Fight Night" and on it we will be interviewing Henry Armstrong. . . . We've read the script twice already and are still not sure we will not get it all balled up. . . . If we do we will never again leave our seat at the typewriter. . . . Time is 9:15 P.M. on Mutual in case some of you folks would like to catch ye Daily Worker sports writer gabbing with Henry Armstrong. . . .

Fund Drive Stuff

A letter from Philly has this to say:
"Dear Nat Low:
"This dollar shows in a very tiny way how much I enjoyed your recent column on the NMU picket line around Westbrook Pegler. . . . From Another Who Hates Fascism. . . ."
The dollar boosts our drive total to a neat 81 bucks and we have quite a few more bucks coming in. . . . \$100 by Labor Day is our goal. . . . Keep 'em coming. . . .

ALP Withdraws O'Leary, Party Unites for Haskell

(Continued from Page 1)

kell's record in war and peace equips him to make a major contribution to the solution of these problems.

"General Haskell has a distinguished record as a soldier. He has an equally distinguished civilian record as a humanitarian administering aid to non-combatant victims in war-ravaged countries.

"General Haskell's service on the relief front today in the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation under former Governor Herbert H. Lehman, is further proof that General Haskell meets the qualifications for a candidate given at the nominating convention last Saturday.

"As Lieutenant Governor, General Haskell will be a constant reminder to Governor Dewey that the people of New York expect their state government to be effectively geared to meet the post-war problems of demobilization of servicemen and full employment for all."

The nomination of Sen. Hanley for the Lieutenant Governorship was a cut and dried affair, his naming having been decided upon almost immediately following the death of the late Thomas W. Wallace of Schenectady about a month ago.

DEWEY MOUTHPIECE

In his acceptance speech Sen. Hanley made no attempt to conceal the fact that he was running for the lieutenant governor's post as a mouthpiece of Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

Saying that he knew that it was difficult to win an election in an

FDR Vows Axis Defeat

(Continued from Page 1)

ments to Great Britain which have gone up from \$80,000,000 in January of this year to \$426,000,000 in June.

BRITISH ARSENAL
But it is certainly clear that the vast shipments to Great Britain are building up a great arsenal of arms which can be used to invade the heart of Hitler's European Fortress.

This conclusion is emphasized by the consideration that lend-lease shipments to England are supplemented by arms sent directly to American troops in the British Isles.

Lend-lease supplies to Great Britain in the last six months have consisted more and more of implements of war and less of other items.

The total shipped to Great Britain in the first six months of 1943 was \$1,887,951,000 which was almost as much as the \$1,991,328,000 which was shipped to England in the entire year 1942.

Shipments to Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean area have been next in size to those to Great Britain and the Soviet Union totaling \$1,353,000 since the inception of the lend-lease program.

But shipments to this theatre of war have tended to fall off somewhat in the last few months, dropping from \$142,000,000 in May to \$82,000,000 in June.

Shipments to China, India, Australia and New Zealand have gone up in recent months advancing from \$72,000,000 in January to \$101,000,000 in June.

The total amount of lend aid supplied under the Lend-Lease Act since its passage on March 11, 1941, is \$13,973,339,000.

Lewis' Re-entry Under Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

"We have no right to stop the UMW from affiliating because we despise one man," he said.

On the Italian-American resolution, Antonini resorted to typical wild demagoguery, extending his rebelling to include the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which he declared to be "behind the opposition."

ANTONINI ISOLATED
Unity forces in the convention backed Rubin's amendment proposing that the Federation advance unity among Italian-Americans, rather than side with either Antonini or those who oppose him.

Except for Antonini not a single Italian-American delegate backed the endorsement of the Pope-Pecora Committee. Speakers pointed out that Antonini, having been expelled from the Italian-American Labor Council, doesn't represent it and that Generoso Pope, with whom he is associated was a long-time Mussolini supporter.

Louis Genovese of Rochester, delegate from the Common Laborers Union, made a moving address against the resolution, a native of Italy, a veteran of the Italian army from the first World War, father of two sons in the U. S. Army today, he told the delegates "Antonini is no longer a member of the Italian-American Labor Council. He was expelled weeks ago by the Executive Board."

"This resolution will not help to weld unity here and in the old land. Our job is to help mobilize the people for the war against fascism and to urge all the various groups that exist in our country to come together."

Genovese said that 90 per cent of the members of his union are of Italian origin and 75 per cent of them come from Sicily. "We want to give the best aid for the relief of Italy and its freedom from fascism," he said. "We want to see democracy again, this resolution should be referred back for investigation so we can see what can be done to build unity."

Frank Dutto of New York City Bakers Local and Ardullo Sui, president of the Chiefs Local 89, denounced Antonini as not representative of Italian-Americans, as dissociated from the Labor Council and for his affiliation with Pope.

In making his amendment Rubin

Doyle said that he had "despised" Lewis for years and declared him "always a reactionary leader as far as the AFL was concerned."

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)
1 time 25
2 times 20
3 times 15
4 times 10
5 times 8
6 times 6
7 times 5
8 times 4
9 times 3
10 times 2
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Curious, Isn't It, How

Daily Worker Readers Like
To Support Their Paper

By SENDER GARLIN

THIS column was late in entering the competition in the Daily Worker Fund Drive, but it's on the make now. Unlike the situation on other newspapers the Daily Worker's Fund Drive is a regular feature, and our readers have always shown their appreciation for it by raising substantial sums to keep this paper going and to guarantee its improvement.

Take PM, for instance. PM doesn't have a fund-drive, for it doesn't need one.

Neither does the Post need a fund drive; nor the Hearst press or the Scripps-Howard World-Telegram. Since they're not burdened with the necessity for raising cash for their papers they can concentrate on Red-baiting.

It's interesting, isn't it, how our readers actually like to donate money to the Daily Worker. Can you imagine readers of the Hearst press and the Scripps-Howard chain contributing their hard-earned cash to these publications?

Real readers of the Daily Worker don't need too much persuasion to realize that this is their own paper, and that it depends upon them for support—and continued improvement.

I had an interesting experience in this connection this past weekend. Invited to Camp Unity to speak on the Fifth Column, I gave out with a discourse on the spacious grounds of the camp last Sunday morning. During the question period a young lady—a real ball of fire judging by her impromptu speech—made the interesting suggestion that the campers contribute to the Daily Worker Press Fund, crediting this column with the sum.

As the lecturer I naturally maintained an attitude of extreme objectivity. But it seemed apparent to the audience that I did not view the suggestion with disfavor, particularly since it was a spontaneous mass movement.

As a result the sum of \$47 was collected on the spot with pledges totalling more than \$50.

When I carried this news and the currency to the office Monday it brought cheer to our Department of Exchange and (despite their undisputed loyalty to this paper) consternation to those of my fellow-columnists who are competing in the Fund Drive.

While on the subject I notice that James S. Allen of "World Front" is the most dangerous competitor. Moreover, that he has been offering copies of the London Daily Worker and other desirable items to those making contributions through his excellent column.

He seems to have cornered the London Daily Worker market, and there is apparently nothing this column can do to compete in this respect.

However, inspired by the shady activities of the I.G. Farben and similar international cartels, I have effected the necessary contacts with our composing room, and am now in a position to make a sensational offer.

To those sending a minimum of \$5 to the Daily Worker Press Fund this department will give the original manuscript of one of Jim Allen's columns. Brother Allen is at the moment completely unaware of these machinations and this offer will no doubt take him completely by surprise. But it is otherwise open and above board and most important—all in a good cause.

This offer, sensational in every respect, will be for five days only and will POSITIVELY EXPIRE next Monday at midnight. So if you want to take advantage of it, rush your \$5 bills, checks or money orders in at once, remembering, of course, to credit the coin of the realm to this column.

To guarantee that all of my fellow-columnists are "checked," this department will offer in the near future, also original manuscripts by Mike Gold, David Platt, Mike Quin, Samuel Putnam and Nat Low. No permission from these friends and co-workers has as yet been received, but it is evident that they have been outmaneuvered.

DAILY WORKER FUND DRIVE

RECEIVED TO DATE:

F. Ferrero, Kenosha, Wis.	\$1.00
Sophie Weidorf, N. Y.	1.00
V. P. Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
E. London, N. Y.	2.00
S. Ingram, New Jersey	2.00
D. Solomon, N. Y.	2.00
To Great Ayr's Second Birthday	5.00
Elizabeth Reagan, Washington, D. C.	10.00
Guests at Camp Unity	47.00
TOTAL	\$74.00

RADIO PROGRAM

HIGHLIGHTS

Masterwork Hour, 9 A. M., WNYC - Saga of Symphony, 10, WLIB - Noon Luncheon Musicale, 12, WLIB - Liberty Music Hall, 2, WLIB - Fingers of Genius, 4:15, WLIB - Superman, 5:45, WOR - Victory Is Our Business, 7:15, WOR - This Is Our Enemy, Play, 8, WOR - Mischa Auer, Variety, 8, WABC - Symphony Hall, 8, WQXR - Musicale Miniatures, 8, WLIB - Joan Davis, Jack Haley, 9:30, WEAF - Stage Door Canteen, 9:30, WABC - First Line, Navy Show, 10, WABC - United Nations Program, 10:03, WMCA - Hollywood Radio Theatre, 10:30, WJZ - March of Time, 10:30, WEAF - Eyes of Air Force, 10:45, WABC - Wings to Victory, 11:30, WJZ.

11:45 - WABC - Lanny and Ginger, WJZ - Woman's Exchange Program, WABC - Ma Perkins-Sketch, 12:30 - WABC - Talk: Lopez Orchestra, 1:30 - WEAF - Vic and Sade-Sketch, 1:45 - WEAF - News, 1:55 - WEAF - Snow Village-Sketch, 2:00 - WJZ - Gilbert Martin, News, 2:05 - WABC - Bright Horizon-Sketch, 2:10 - WABC - News, Lombard Records, 2:15 - WQXR - Concert Music, 2:20 - WEAF - Living Should Be Fun, 2:25 - WABC - News, 2:30 - WEAF - News, 2:35 - WABC - News, 2:40 - WEAF - News, 2:45 - WABC - News, 2:50 - WEAF - News, 2:55 - WABC - News, 3:00 - WEAF - News, 3:05 - WABC - News, 3:10 - WEAF - News, 3:15 - WABC - News, 3:20 - WEAF - News, 3:25 - WABC - News, 3:30 - WEAF - News, 3:35 - WABC - News, 3:40 - WEAF - News, 3:45 - WABC - News, 3:50 - WEAF - News, 3:55 - WABC - News, 4:00 - WEAF - News, 4:05 - WABC - News, 4:10 - WEAF - News, 4:15 - WABC - News, 4:20 - WEAF - News, 4:25 - WABC - News, 4:30 - WEAF - News, 4:35 - WABC - News, 4:40 - WEAF - News, 4:45 - WABC - News, 4:50 - WEAF - News, 4:55 - 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How Great Soviet Hospital Makes Use of U.S. Sulfa

[The Nationalities Division of Russian War Relief, Inc., under the chairmanship of Zlatko Balokovic of New York, has been campaigning for funds with which to buy Sulfa drugs and other supplies for Botkin Hospital in Moscow, largest hospital in the Soviet Union. So much interest was aroused in the Soviet Union by this campaign that David M. Nichol, famous correspondent in Moscow of the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, visited the hospital. The following article reports what he saw.]

By David M. Nichol

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—On the outskirts of Moscow is a sprawling complex of buildings—Botkin Hospital—which is the principal beneficiary of the Russian War Relief campaign (Nationalities Division) opened in New York.

On the hospital director's desk, when I visited him, was a telegram from Edward C. Carter, president of the Russian War Relief, notifying him of the relief campaign in America. It has been answered with a message bearing the greetings of the staff of Red Army men and women of Botkin hospital.

Botkin Hospital, named after a famous Soviet scientist, has undergone a series of transformations since the beginning of the war. With 2,400 beds, it was one of the principal centers for clinical treatment and research at Moscow. At first it was believed it could continue to minister to the needs of the civilian population.

A month after the Nazi armies invaded Russia, the Luftwaffe began to rain bombs on Moscow. Like hospitals in almost every city subjected to bombing, Botkin suffered. Director Boris Shmeliovich said a high explosive hit it the first night.

Children's patients were assigned to a separate building and then, luckily, to another location altogether, for the building was subsequently destroyed.

Some services were moved to a new site just in time, for a shower of incendiaries came down. Now they have mostly returned to their own premises.

STAFF MOSTLY WOMEN

The pre-war staff, numbering some 300 doctors including many from other sections of the Soviet Union receiving instruction, comprised about 70 per cent women. With the war, the bulk of the men were mobilized or volunteered and the staff is now 90 per cent women, including many department heads.

As Nazi guns rolled closer in the autumn of 1941, until their thunder could be heard plainly in Moscow, Botkin Hospital became a huge

field institution to which less seriously injured could actually walk from the front. When the December offensive removed the city's immediate danger, the hospital was made a clearing house from which wounded were dispatched to other hospitals throughout the country.

Because of the aggregate training and experience of the staff, the hospital subsequently became a therapeutic research center specializing in severe leg and spinal injuries, bone fractures and wounds in the lower abdomen which doctors describe as characteristic of modern war, the result of extensive use of mines and explosive bullets.

Because of the amazing language difficulties, the Soviet Union faces a problem unfamiliar in most other countries. Special care is taken that soldiers able to converse readily are placed in the same ward. One we visited, for example, included two from Kazakhstan, one from the Tschetnik region, and one from Azerbaijan.

TALES OF COURAGE

The tortured and racked bodies of Botkin Hospital are a living memorial to the tragic cost that Hitler has inflicted on the Soviet people and at the same time a monument to the willingness of men and women to make these sacrifices for a cause.

This element of faith was powerfully presented in the whispered sentences of a 19-year-old boy with a smashed thigh and abdominal wound, from Vellkie Luki, in the gay laughter of a 21-year-old pilot anxious to return to the Boston Bomber he had flown; in the steady procession of young women through the blood donors' station.

The pilot praised the American Boston highly. "There is only one trouble," he said. "They need a bigger gas tank to go farther."

Another pilot joined in the conversation. He was from Rostov.

"How soon are you returning?" he asked.

"Very soon, I hope," he laughed, "but first I've a job to do. My work is keeping contact with guerrilla groups. I want to see how they're getting along."

According to the flyers, there are whole villages in the Nazi rear which have never lost their Soviet organization. When punitive columns arrive, the people melt away into the woods and when the Nazis have passed, they return to their homes. Airplanes land at secret air-dromes, ferrying passengers and messages back and forth across the battlefields.

NO ATMOSPHERE OF PITY

"Only we don't call it the Nazi rear," he corrected. "It's ours; we're going to retake it."

Italian Labor Forged Unity by Working Inside Fascist Union

[Fourth of five Allied Labor News articles on the Italian labor movement.]

Italian labor unity, called for by the Socialist and Communist parties of Italy at their October, 1935, Brussels conference and in their July, 1937, "Pact of Unity," was brought into being primarily by the day-to-day struggles of the industrial workers within the fascist trade unions and other government-sponsored mass organizations.

Chief of these was **Dopo Lavoro** (After Work), a sports-cultural society which by 1934 claimed a membership of over 2,000,000.

Until the effect of the Fascist Labor Charter of April 21, 1927, came to be felt, it was the policy of anti-fascist workers to keep outside of the fascist trade unions, and to maintain instead their own illegal locals of the General Confederation of Labor.

(The GCL, dissolved in January, 1927, was reorganized on an illegal basis a few months later by the leaders of the Woodworkers, Restaurant and Hotel Workers, Railwaymen and Clerical Workers' Unions.)

By 1930, however, it became apparent that the fight against Mussolini's regime could best be carried on within the fascist unions, membership in which was made compulsory by the Labor Charter.

BLOCKING UNITY

While proclaiming that "the moral, political and economic unity of the Italian nation is realized in the Fascist State," the Labor Charter had as one of its principal aims the prevention of working class unity within the fascist unions.

Four provisions of the Charter in particular were designed to implement this.

First, wages in each industry and plant were sharply varied from one type of job to another, so that it was difficult to organize a joint demand by all the workers.

Second, all officers of national unions were appointed by the Minister of Corporations and all local union officers by the local authorities. This in practice meant that a few opportunists were used to provoke dissimilarity among the majority of workers.

Third, penalties for breaking the rules of the fascist unions were imposed, permitting discrimination against militant workers. "Breaches of discipline and actions by workers likely to interfere with the normal work of the enterprise," the charter stated, "are to be punished, according to the seriousness of the offense, by fines, suspension from work and by immediate dismissal without compensation."

Fourth, the Charter stipulated that fascists were to be given precedence in securing jobs. During a period of mass unemployment (by 1930 over one million were out of work), this clause was especially effective.

"Employers are under obligation to engage only workers registered by the employment bureau," the Charter said. "They have the right to make their selection from the list of registered workers, but must engage those first who are members of the Fascist Party, selecting those who have been longest organized."

LABOR SPIES

Despite these provisions of the Charter, despite the omnipresence of labor spies and the severity of police repression, the Italian workers succeeded in making their voice felt within the fascist unions.

"They concentrated mainly on exposing the duplicity of government-appointed union officers, on getting their own representatives elected to offices in the unions, on winning wage increases, on calling strikes against discriminatory action by the employers, and on raising the demand: 'Where do the workers' pennies go to?'"

Their monthly dues, deducted from their wages by the employers,

A medical major, who showed us through one ward, seemed almost calloused at first until one realized he actually was being exceedingly helpful to the men in his charge. His talk was casual, with no atmosphere of pity, no attempt to conceal the extent of the injuries or the possibilities of recovery but there was an almost unnoticed grip of the hand, which conveyed a world of meaning to his patients.

The soldiers for their part seemed perfectly reconciled. It couldn't be called resignation. It was rather acceptance of their sacrifices as part of their contribution to the successful outcome of the war. An 18-year-old Moscow region youth, who had lost his leg at Vellkie Luki, was greatly interested in the future.

"I had just finished high school," the boy said. "I hadn't quite decided what to do. I'm still trying to decide."

PROBLEMS OF MEDICINE

Modern medicine is reducing the incidence of infection and contagious diseases but is facing ever greater problems as a result of man's ingenuity in engineering his own destruction.

Sulfa drugs, which United States doctors have used so successfully in such places as Pearl Harbor, are playing a huge role in the Red Army's efforts to save lives and restore the faculties of wounded men. Much of the treatment they are using would be possible without such aids.

Plastic surgery is making marriage and fatherhood possible to men to whom otherwise it would be denied.

The Rostov plastic surgeon, Borogaz, suggested the possibilities of such operations before the war but the technique was not tried until it was discovered, on the basis of the first month's fighting, that many of the wounds included in this category were chiefly from mines. Subsequent work was undertaken under the direction of Prof. Anatole Frankin of Botkin.

The first operation of this type was performed last April. Since then it has been tried in more than 40 cases which Botkin doctors say has been uniformly successful.

If certain glands are destroyed there is no possibility of this treatment. Otherwise the organs can be completely restored. Once the original wounds are healed the operation can be postponed until after the war if necessary.

Doctors say that the psychological effects are important. Young men brought to the hospital on the verge of suicide show immediate improvement once convinced of the possibilities of successful treatment.

'Daily' Council News

As indicated in another place in today's issue, the N. Y. State Committee agreed to postpone a special mobilization for "Worker" subs for Sunday, Aug. 29, until Sept. 12.

The postponing of the date in itself is not the most significant thing. What is decisive is, will Sept. 12 mark the beginning of a better appreciation of the "Worker" and consequently assure a maximum mobilization, and also the continuity and consistency in the field of building the "Worker"?

Much has been said and written about the importance of the press. How often one hears, "I couldn't get along without the 'Daily' or 'Worker'!" How eagerly we wait for the "Daily Worker" editorial when an important event occurs! How often we are able to speak at meetings and interpret events to our fellow workers merely because we happen to be reading the "Daily" or the "Worker."

Yet these most powerful weapons receive so little attention. How is it that while the Party in New York is making continuous strides forward among the masses of people, the circulation of these papers remains static? How do we explain the contradiction that in the face of a maturing labor and progressive movement, in the midst of increased qualitative mass work, the "Daily" and the "Worker" do not increase in circulation?

What a sad business it would be if there were no "Daily Worker" in the midst of this present confusion, sniping and indecisiveness! Yet, when we are asked to do something for the paper, we gasp for breath and say, "Ach, another campaign!" What seems to be the trouble?

First, we haven't yet learned to look upon the "Daily" and the "Worker" in practice though we claim to understand in theory as an indispensable and integral part of all of our campaigns. The building of the press is treated as something separate and apart from the daily activities the labor movement is engaged in.

Witness the recent American Labor Party primaries. Every newspaper in the metropolitan area (except the "Daily Worker" and the "Worker") confused and distorted the issues. The so-called liberal press, "Post" and "PM," outdid themselves in mud-slinging and confusing the electorate. The "Daily Worker" and "Worker" were the only papers in the English language that consistently carried the torch of unity and clarity in those primaries. These papers spoke clearly and convincingly.

As the struggle in the primaries progressed, the ugly aims of the Dubinsky-Rose gang became evident to larger sections of ALP voters (witness the results of the elections). Yet there is no doubt that many ALP voters, whose loyalty to the nation cannot be questioned, were confused and misled. To how many of us had it occurred that an increased circulation of the "Daily Worker" would lay the basis for a knock-out blow to Social-Democracy in New York? If we understood it in principle, did we apply that understanding in practice? If one is to guide himself by circulation figures, he inevitably arrives at a negative conclusion.

Second, there seems to be a tendency to look upon the "Daily Worker" and "Worker" as "our own." That's fine. But these papers belong to no one particular group. They are the spokesmen and represent the feelings of all trade unionists who feverishly work for increased production, who combat elements within the organized labor movement whose objective is to violate the no-strike pledge. The "Daily Worker" and "Worker" are the spokesmen of all those who earnestly desire an invasion in Western Europe so that we may speed the day of victory. These papers are the spokesmen of all those American patriots whose loyalty to the nation and welfare of the country is uppermost in their minds. They speak daily and clearly on the issues affecting the country and the people. As such, it is our job not merely to enjoy these papers by ourselves, not to display a timidity in bringing them to the masses of organized labor, but rather to pursue a bold policy of reaching thousands with the columns of these papers. Communists in trade unions must cease being shy about quoting the "Daily Worker" or promoting it as a pro-labor, pro-war paper. It must become the recognized spokesman of labor and the people.

Third, to assure consistency in the promotion of these papers, planning and apparatus is required. In preparation for Sept. 12 and subsequent weeks, every Communist Party club shall discuss and rediscuss the role of the "Daily" and should make special plans to assure the maximum mobilization of its members. Comrades who for some reason are not able to attend club meetings should be visited and urged to come out for the Sept. 12 mobilization. Each comrade should be supplied with sub blanks to secure readers in his shop or local union, to create an atmosphere where every Party comrade will secure at least one sub for the "Worker."

Each club must follow up Sept. 12 with specific plans to assure that the drive for subs does not stop with the mobilization on Sept. 12.

BILL LAWRENCE.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

AUGUST 26, 1938

BERLIN—Nazi officials today launched a poison pen Jew baiting attack against two United States cabinet officials, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

SHANGHAI—Three United States Navy men received today the Navy Department's highest peace time decorations for heroism during the sinking of the U. S. S. Panay by Japanese aircraft Dec. 12, 1937.

FILMS AROUND TOWN—"Poet and Tsar," the film about Pushkin's life, opened this week at the Cameo and Dave Platt reviewed it. "It represents the first time, to my knowledge, that the life and times of a great poet has been told with such deep meaning on the screen."

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